The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5594. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Final Preparations for the International Boat Race.

The Latest Reports from the Harvards and Oxonians.

The London Press on the Reported Action of the Pekin Government.

Mr. Burlingame's Mission Considered at an End.

Travel on the Pacific Railroad Interrupted by a Fire.

Probable End of the Miners Strike in the Anthracite Region.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Excitement in Regard to the Race To-day—Comments of the English Journals—A Spirited and Close Contest Generally Expected—Defence of the Harvard Crew and its Style.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Post* to-day, in its comments on the coming boat race, expects the Oxford crew to win, but considers that their failure to do so will be no disgrace. The Harvards will have the fairest of fair play, and where physique and endurance are so equally matched, the best style must win.

The excitement in regard to the race continues to grow, and the merits of the crews form the general topic of conversation. The arrangements to preserve order and keep the course clear are regarded with great satisfaction. The general feeling among the sporting reporters is that the race will be most spirited and well contested. There is still a little betting at the odds of two to one on Oxford.

LONDON, Aug. 26—Evening.—The Harvard and Oxford crews have only practiced starts to-day. The Elliott boat, in which the Harvards have decided to row the match to-morrow, is 44 feet long, 21 inches wide at the widest part, and 8 inches deep; depth over all, 11½ inches, depth forward 7 inches, and depth aft 6½ inches. She was built on a draft and model brought from New-York, and is of purely American construction, even her frame-work having been brought over with the crew. The oars to be used were made by AYLING.

The following are the weights of both crews as they stand to-day:

Harvards—Fay, (bow,) 155 pounds; Lyman, 155 pounds; Simmons, 171 pounds; Loring, (stroke,) 154 pounds; Burnham, (coxswain,) 112 pounds.

Oxfords—Darbyshire, (stroke,) 159½ pounds; Tinné, 189½ pounds; Yarborough, 169½ pounds; Willan, (bow,) 164 pounds; Hall, (coxswain,) 101 pounds.

GALSTON, Captain of the London Rowing Club, will be the Umpire of the Harvards, and CHITTY will probably act in that capacity for the Oxonians. Mr. BLAIKIE has been chosen starter, and Sir A. PAULL will probably be agreed upon as judge.

The Oxford men are confident of winning, but the Americans are hopeful.

SIMMONS is again slightly indisposed to-day.

Mr. BLAIKIE has written a letter to the *Times*, for publication on Saturday, protesting against the comments of the English Press in regard to the Harvards' style of rowing, and against the assertions respecting an alteration in that style. He declares that their style now differs in no respect from that which they always practiced at home.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening says if the Harvards are beaten, it will be by the best crew ever seen on the Thames—one which would make short work of the fastest Henly crew. There need be no fear but that the race will be rowed entirely on its merits.

LONDON, Aug. 26—Midnight.—The following letter has been sent to the *Times*, and will appear in to-morrow's publication:

SIR: After it has been asserted for the last three weeks that the Harvard four are endeavoring to conform their style of rowing to that of the gentlemen they hope to meet in the river to-day, will you permit me to say in advance of the contest that the assertion is groundless. We believe our style to be exactly that adopted by us in each of our last three annual races against Yale. Our stroke oar is aware of no change, and the men who follow the stroke are aware of none; nor has there been any variation of our method of training or instructions. It is said, also, that the Americans will row in an English boat. That is equally incorrect. They will row in a boat built of Spanish cedar, by an American builder, the frame of which we brought from home, and the lines of which are identical with those on which the boat we rowed in last year was constructed. If we may judge by the stress laid on these latter points in the English journals, they are deemed; as they appear to us, of some importance. We ask to place ourselves right in respect to them, so that whether we are to win or lose the merit of our victory, or blame of our defeat may fall where it belongs.

(Signed) WILLIAM BLAIKIE,
Secretary of the Harvard Club.

The crews did but little work to-day, both resting for to-morrow's struggle. It has finally been decided not to leave the White House, LORING dreading a change of climate and diet. The referee question has been settled. HUGHES is retained. CHITTY consents to serve Oxford as umpire, and GLASTON, of the London Rowing Club, will act for Harvard. This is considered a good choice. All the preliminaries are settled. The Harvards have carried all their points. They look to-day perhaps a trifle overtrained on account of the intensely hot weather. To-morrow promises to be a clear day and the water smooth. The Police arrangements are perfect for a fair race. May the best men win.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Comments of the London Press Upon the Reported Action of the Pekin Government—Minister Burlingame Called Upon to Abandon His Functions.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Star*, in an article on the rejection of the American treaty by China, shows that the treaty secured substantial advantages for the Chinese, while America disclaimed any interference with their internal administration. It cannot be supposed that the Pekin Government is dissatisfied with the Convention. But that a weak Government should yield to the pressure of Minister BURLINGAME's enemies, who represent to it that the Convention is at variance with the traditions of the country, is not surprising. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. BURLINGAME or Mr. BROWNE reflects the mind and purpose of President GRANT.

The *Standard* thinks that the Chinese, in refusing to indorse the agreement, show they are not animated by the impulses which Mr. BURLINGAME declared they possessed, and hopes their action will lead him to abandon functions which secure neither honor for himself nor benefit for the world at large.

FRANCE.

The Tour of the Empress—The Report on the Senatus Consultum—Points in the Committee's Report.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Empress has abandoned her journey to Jerusalem. She will remain at Constantinople for a week.

The Senate will commence the discussion of the Senatus Consultum on the 1st day of September. The report on the Senatus Consultum points to the results of the legislation of 1852—tranquility, development of education and increased wealth. France is supported by 1,400,000 soldiers, ready to proceed to the frontier. She is respected by the Great Powers of the earth, and she has passed from the Dictatorship to complete liberty. The report concludes: "The generation of 1869 can improve upon that of 1852, should it consolidate the work undertaken."

The *Journal Officiel* to-day states that the recent amnesty granted by the Emperor does not extend to those who have been convicted of an attempt to take the life of the Emperor, or that of any other political person.

The Empress and her son were very brilliantly and enthusiastically received at Lyons.

Sudden Return of the Empress to France.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Empress and Prince Imperial have arrived at Toulon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Canada Declared Fitted for Independence.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times*, referring to the condition of the British Colonies, says: "Canada is in all respects independent; and she is fitted to become so. She has the institutions of a great Power, and it is a fair subject of inquiry whether she may not assume her appropriate position."

GREECE.

Decision as to a Steamer Violating the Neutrality—The Vessel Delivered to the Greek Government.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The mixed Commission of Greeks and Turks have decided that the Greek steamer *Enosis*, claimed by the Porte as a prize for violation of neutrality during the late troubles in Candia, shall be delivered to the Greek Government. The Porte has accepted the decision.

SPAIN.

Additional Troops to be Sent to Cuba—Captured Carlists Sentenced to Death—The Government Thanks the Volunteers.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—General PRIM has gone to Vichy, and Admiral TOPETE acts in his absence.

Six thousand additional troops will be sent to reinforce the Spanish Army in Cuba within the coming two weeks.

POLO and his Secretary, who were recently captured at the head of a Carlist band, have been sentenced to death. Unsuccessful efforts were made by the wife and friends of POLO for clemency in his behalf. Several other Carlist prisoners have also been condemned to death.

An official circular has been issued by the Government, thanking the Volunteers and others for their efforts made toward the restoration of peace.

The Government, yielding to the pressure of solicitations from all parties, has commuted the death sentences of several Carlist clergymen, and there will probably be no more executions.

The answers received from six Bishops in regard to the recent decree of the Regent are unsatisfactory and defiant. No further steps will be taken against them until General PRIM returns.

CUBA.

Re-enlistment of Volunteers—Release of an American—Insurgents Attack Bando, and Are Repulsed.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—A battalion of volunteers has been enlisted for active service in the field, composed of six companies of whites and two companies of colored men.

Volunteer regiments will be formed to act as a reserve, and will take the place of the volunteers already enlisted when they go to the field.

GEORGE AAB, an American, was lately arrested by the Spanish authorities at Cienfuegos, and released through the intercession of Consul-General PLUMB. Mr. AAB sailed for Key West this afternoon.

An attempt was made yesterday to rob the Savings Bank, but it was frustrated and the robbers arrested in the act.

A party of insurgents lately attacked the town of Bando, in the Central Department, but were repulsed.

CHINA.

The New Tea Crop—Another Submarine Telegraph.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The tea ship *Agamemnon*, from Hankow, June 9, has arrived with the first cargo of the season.

A submarine telegraph from Rangoon by way of Singapore to the Island of Java and thence to China is projected.

CANADA.

The English Admiralty Laws Declared to Extend to Lake Erie.

TORONTO, Canada, Aug. 26.—A Judge in Chambers this morning rendered an important decision in the case of the parties charged with scuttling the *Garryowen*. The prisoners' counsel claimed that Canadian Courts had no jurisdiction, the offence being committed in American waters. The Judge held that English Admiralty laws extended to Lake Erie, and the prisoners must be tried in Canadian Courts.

Review by Prince Arthur—His Enthusiastic Reception.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26.—Thousands of people were present to-day to witness the review of the troops on the common by Prince ARTHUR, and great enthusiasm prevailed. After the review the Prince walked the streets with two companions, cordially saluting the people.

Destruction of Bridges by Rain.

MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—A number of the bridges on the Houstead, Shefford and Chamberly Railroad have been carried away by late rains. The crops in that district are also greatly damaged.

NEW-MEXICO.

Condition of the Mines—Indian Hostilities Feared.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Cimarron, New-Mexico, states that there has been much rain during the season, and the crops were never more prosperous. Gulch mining is reported a failure, so far as the gulches leading into the Moreno Valley have been worked. The miners depended on the Red River for water, but having been disappointed in obtaining a sufficient supply, many were leaving for Colorado, Arizona and other points. Willow Gulch being supplied with water is an exception, and yields largely. Several new and rich discoveries have been made recently in that vicinity, and a new thirty-stamp mill is building.

Of the 1,200 Utes and Apaches belonging to this agency, not more than 200 are here. Their absence causes anxiety among the settlers, from a fear that they are visiting other tribes, now friendly, to urge a consolidated resistance to the Government placing them upon the reservation in San Juan County, as they are known to be averse to going on the reservation. The former Indian Agent, Major E. B. DENNISON, is suspended, and his place is filled by Captain A. S. B. KEYS, of the Thirtieth Infantry.

GETTYSBURG.

The Reunion on the Field—Departure of Prominent Officers—The Affair Concluded To-day.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 26.—A number of gentlemen left the Springs this morning and visited the apple orchard, peach orchard, wheatfield, Round Top and intermediate points occupied respectively by the troops of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps, and two divisions of the First Corps. The party consisted of Generals Graham, Robinson, Bingham, Hunt, David, Sweitzer, Medill, Webb, Newton, Stannard, Gates, Baxter, Duff and McAlister; Colonels Barnes and Banks, together with the members of the Battle-field Memorial Board. The positions of the above-named corps were fixed. About twelve hours were spent in this work, the traveling being in wagons and on foot. Over one hundred stakes were driven at important points. Some of the most interesting questions, about which there had been various opinions, were definitely settled, and the places where Generals SICKLES, HANCOCK and GRAHAM were wounded, and others killed, were designated.

The only spot where men were killed with bayonets on either side to any extent was carefully examined and marked. A number of the most prominent Generals and other officers who participated in the battle in the woods and field, and on the hillside, which were examined to-day, were present and gave valuable information. Several artists for illustrated newspapers have been taking sketches for the last two days.

General HALL, of the Second Maine Battery, has fixed the position of his battery, which opened the battle on the first day, to the right of the barn on the front ridge between the Cashtown road and the railway cut.

Generals SLOCUM, GREENE, KANE, MEREDITH, BARNUM, JORDAN and CARR, and Colonel SOMMERS left on the 8 o'clock train this morning, the several positions of their commands having been determined yesterday. Before they left a meeting of the corps and brigade commanders was held in the parlor of the Springs Hotel, General SLOCUM in the chair, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted returning the thanks of the officers to Colonel BATCHELDER for the assistance rendered by him in determining the positions of the various corps in the battle-field. The maps published by Colonel BATCHELDER were found to be remarkably accurate, and were of great service in fixing the landmarks of the struggle. The work of staking out the ground will be completed to-morrow, when the lines of the third day's battle will be fixed. It was hoped that General MEADE would find it convenient to be present before the close of the reunion, but it is now stated that he cannot possibly attend. The hop at the Springs Hotel last evening was a very pleasant affair and netted about $200, which is to be devoted to the Soldiers' Home, near Cemetery Hill.

The marble statue, representing "Plenty," was to-day placed on the monument in the Soldiers' Cemetery. The remaining corner will be occupied by that of "Peace." The statues of "War" and "History" have for some time been in position.

PACIFIC COAST.

Disaster on the Central Pacific Railroad—Discovery of a Cluster of Rocks Near Smith's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee passed Elko today, and will reach here to-morrow night. The Germans have made great preparations for the reception of CARL SCHURZ. A committee will meet him in Sacramento to-morrow and accompany him to this city, where the Germans will turn out *en masse* in a torchlight procession on his arrival.

The Captain of the ship *Akbar*, from Hong Kong, reports the discovery of a cluster of rocks, not marked on his chart, on the direct route from San Francisco to Hong Kong. The weather was thick and no observation (with instruments) could be taken, but by "dead reckoning" the position of the rocks was made in lat. 31° 50′ N., long. 139° 25′ E., bearing N. N. W. half W. from Smith's Island, distant forty-two miles.

General STONEMAN has issued an order that no more beef shall be furnished to the garrison at Wilmington, Cal., because of disease among the cattle there.

The bark *Adeline Ellwood* has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from New-York.

Two miles of snow sheds on the Central Pacific Road, between Cisco and Summit, were burned last night. Considerable iron was badly bent and a great number of ties burned. The Eastern and Western trains are delayed, but a large force is at work clearing the track and repairing the road, which will be ready for the regular trains to-morrow morning. The passengers, mails and baggage were transferred across the track to-day in wagons.

Indian Fight on the Columbia River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The damage to the Pacific Railroad by the fire is greater than at first supposed. Trains will probably not pass the burnt district before Saturday. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. A train was also delayed last night this side of Cisco by a boulder weighing at least ten tons, which rolled down the side of a mountain and lodged on the track. It was removed by blasting.

The Retrenchment Committee are stopping at Truckee.

Northern advices report a fight between the Blackfeet and Koolinay Indians, on the Upper Columbia, in which twelve of the latter were killed and a large number wounded. Twelve miners, *en route* from Montana to Koolinay, were also killed by the Blackfeet Indians.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Work Resumed by the Scranton Miners—The Largest Pennsylvania Operators again Producing.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 26.—The miners here have accepted the offer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of an advanced rate of wages, and mining will be resumed on Monday. The new prices are about four to seven per cent. higher than those prevailing in May, when the strike began. The Company which is thus enabled to resume mining is one of the largest operators in the State, and, together with the Delaware and Hudson Company, employs about half of the whole number of men engaged in the anthracite region.

Proceedings of Miners at Mauch Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 26.—The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* publishes an account of a meeting of miners in Hazelton to-day, representing every colliery in the Lehigh regions. The object was to rearrange the percentage on the basis of, and modify the existing rules relative to the allowance of coal to a car. The tone of the speakers was very moderate, and it is considered certain that the meeting will decide to allow a full ton as a ton whatever it may measure.

International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo—Mr. Greeley to Deliver the Opening Address.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address before the International Industrial Exhibition, which takes place in this city on the 6th of October.

The Delamater Iron Works, of New-York City, have applied for permission to run the machinery by one of their patent steam engines.

Failure of a Banker—Arrest of a Supposed Murderer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 26.—HOMANS & Co., private bankers, suspended to-day. Their liabilities are about $125,000. Their assets are unknown, but are probably small.

PHILIP WAREHAM, the supposed murderer of DAVID KERBY at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot last night, and two men said to be implicated, named RICHARD H. HENTZ and NEWTON ESTABROOK, were brought here from Dayton to-day, and are now in jail. An excited crowd awaited them at the depot. The officers with difficulty saved their prisoners from being lynched.

BASE BALL.

Excitement at a Game at Cincinnati—The Haymakers of Lansingburg, N. Y., vs. the Red Stockings—Dissatisfaction at the Umpire's Decision and the Result.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—A large crowd of people from all parts of the country assembled on the ball grounds this afternoon to witness the match between the Haymakers of Lansingburg, N. Y., and the Red Stockings of this city. The game commenced at 3:20 o'clock with the Red Stockings at the bat. The game closed at the end of the fifth inning, JAMES MCKEON, President of the Haymakers, finding fault with a decision of the Umpire, and ordering the club to stack bats. MCVEY, of the Red Stockings, was first at the bat on the sixth inning, and struck a foul, which bounded and was picked up by CRAVEN, catcher of the Haymakers. The Umpire, W. R. BROCKWAY, of the Buckeyes, decided MCVEY not out, when Mr. MCKEON clamorously objected to the decision, and FISHER, the pitcher, put the bats in the bag. The crowd, greatly excited, started for the ropes. The Police made an attempt to keep it back, but failed. The crowd gathered around the Umpire, who stood on a chair and said:

"I decide this game in favor of the Cincinnatus, because the Unions of Lansingburg refuse to continue it." [Continued loud cheering.]

MCVEY, through all the excitement, stood cooley at his post, with bat in hand, ready to continue the game. The Red Stockings get all the gate money, which amounted to $2,500.

Great numbers came on all the railroads at half fare, and the hotels are full. The excitement on the streets is great, but there was no disgraceful conduct on the ground or on the streets. The Buckeye Club declined to play the game appointed with the Haymakers to-morrow. The Red Stockings will hold a meeting to-morrow night to decide as to what share, if any, of the gate money shall go to the Haymakers. Several of the Haymakers censure their President severely for ordering them to discontinue the game. The President of the Unions, in the first part of the game, objected to the ruling of the Umpire, but not being sustained by the members, he did not press his objections. The Haymakers will remain here to-morrow. A large crowd is about the Gibson House, where the Haymakers stay, and every disposition to be fair toward them is manifested. No harsh or violent language has been used anywhere in the talk over the matter. As the Haymakers left the grounds their President swore vehemently, and they were followed by about fifty boot-blacks, who kept up groaning until the Police drove them back. The following is the score of the five innings played:

Cincinnati	0	10	2	1	4—17
Unions	6	7	0	0	4—17

The Mutuals Victorious in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The Mutuals, of New-York, defeated the Pastimes, of Baltimore, this afternoon, by a score of 21 to 13.

Life at Long Branch—The "Most Fashionable Ball of the Season."

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The most fashionable ball of the season took place this evening at the Stetson House, and was given by the proprietor to his guests. At 10 o'clock the large dining-room was thrown open, and the guests marched in. During the intermission a grand supper was served. After dancing until 3 o'clock the guests departed highly gratified with the manner in which the ball was conducted. Among the gentlemen who comprised the committees were Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Robert Campbell, W. M. Fliess, J. Alexassis, Julian Morris, H. W. Allen, Wm. Rider, Theo. Meyers, John Hoey, Jr., Henry Clews, N. R. Conner, W. F. Leech, C. Rochette, F. E. Howe, R. F. Stockton, H. Thompson, John Ashcroft.

Sale of Kansas Lands—Settlement of an English Colony.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The National Land Company completed a sale to-day, for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, of 32,000 acres of land to the representatives of an English colony of 1,200 families. It is mostly rolling prairie land, and is in one body, lying from four to twenty miles from the line of the road northwest of Junction City. The average price paid was about $3 75 per acre. Eighteen members of the colony have already arrived and commenced the improvement of the lands. The colony is composed of a good class of emigrants, and each member is represented to have sufficient means to stock his farm. Most of them will reach Kansas during the coming Fall and Spring.

Italian Convention at Chicago—General Attendance of Delegates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Italians of the United States met in Convention at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Convention is an adjourned session of the one held in Philadelphia in July of last year. Among the delegates present are CAVALIER DE CASOLA, editor of the *L'Eco d' Italia*, New-York; L. BONI, of Boston; A. LAGOMANSINE, of Philadelphia; A. B. LONGINOTTE, of Louisville; A. CAROLTO, of St. Louis; BRICHETTE, of Cincinnati; A. L. GHO, of Chicago. New-Orleans, Memphis and San Francisco will be represented by proxies. On Sunday a grand banquet will be given to the delegates.

Street Railroad Perplexities in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—Another injunction has been granted in the matter of the Worcester Horse Railway Company, forbidding the transfer of the deed to the parties who "bid in" the property on the 24th. The petitioners claim that it is not the intention of the buyers to run the cars, and ask for another sale, or that the road be placed in the hands of the next lowest bidder. The matter excites great interest.

Suspension of a Prominent Firm in Troy—Their Liabilities.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Messrs. KNOWLSON & MORGAN, extensive wool dealers of this city, suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities are not yet known, but it is generally understood that the suspension is only temporary, and that they can pay $1 50 for every dollar they owe.

Fatal Accident at Fishkill—Railroad Employe Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—JOHN GRADY, an old employe of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was struck by a locomotive to-day near Fishkill and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children.

Break in the Erie Canal—Navigation Suspended.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A breach in the Gennessee feeder in this city has caused a suspension of navigation on the Erie Canal, which will probably continue for a day.

Weather Reports—Great Rains in the West.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—The excessive heat was broken about 1 o'clock to-day by a tremendous shower of rain, which lasted about one hour. It extended over the greater portion of the State.

Suicide of a Clergyman's Wife.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—The wife of Rev. Mr. CENTER, of Biddeford, hung herself to-day. The cause given is despondency or insanity.

WASHINGTON.

The Cherokee Neutral Lands—Notices to the Settlers from Commissioner Parker—The Safety of Bank Locks—Sickness of Secretary Rawlins—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has commenced issuing notices to the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, to whom lands were awarded by the Commissioners appointed to appraise said lands under the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866. These notices are mailed to the Post Office address of the settlers, and contain a description of the land awarded, and the amount due for the same, being the appraised value, with directions to remit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. When payment is made in accordance with the notice, patent will issue to the purchaser. There are over eleven hundred settlers on these lands to whom plots have been awarded. One hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and forty-three have been awarded to white, and six thousand and seventy-one acres to Indian settlers. The total area of these lands is 799,614 acres.

NEW METER FOR THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Internal Revenue Department has had under consideration for some time past the subject of a new meter, and has finally determined to give a fair trial to an invention which it is expected will prove to be a great improvement on the Tice meter in the detection of frauds. It is very simple in construction, and apparently very rapid and certain in its operations. The experiment is to be attended with no cost whatever to the Department, the entire expense being by express stipulation to be borne by the inventor.

BANK LOCKS.

The TIMES of the 24th inst., in a local article on bank locks, referred to our Washington dispatch of the day before, giving the particulars of SARGENT's experiments on the safe locks of the Treasury Department. The *modus operandi* of the opening, which for obvious reasons was not given in the dispatch, was shown in the local article. Now comes a statement of directions from another expert which, if followed, will it is maintained, render an opening by SARGENT's method at least impossible. First, by filling the hollow in the interior rim of the dial plate so as to make it level with the face of the safe, thus leaving no place to affix an indicator, a solid dial plate would be still better. Second, By turning the dial plate both right and left half a dozen times before setting up the combination by which the lock is opened, so that if an indicator should have been inserted in the hollow interior of the dial plate, it would run down with the fifth turn, and the dial could then be turned in the manner necessary to set the combination without any indication whatever. Third, By either plating over the screws by which the dial is attached to the safe, or by attaching the dial plate in such a manner that it would not be removed without detection.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 26.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of Customs from Aug. 14 to 21, inclusive: At Boston, $405,386; New-York, $3,165,438; Philadelphia, $126,165; Baltimore, $242,220; New-Orleans, from Aug. 7 to 14, $179,138; San Francisco, to July 31, $268,573.

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

Secretary RAWLINS arrived here last night from Danbury, Conn., and soon afterward he was attacked with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. He was very much prostrated this morning, and the doctor orders him to remain in town and keep very quiet. This afternoon he has been comparatively comfortable, and has had no return of the hemorrhage.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

More reports of seizures by Internal Revenue officers were received to-day by Commissioner DELANO than in any one previous day during the present Administration. The reports were received by telegraph and mail from all parts of the country.

NAVY.

The United States steamer *Lancaster*, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral LANMAN commanding, which has been detained at Norfolk, Va., by a scarcity of seamen, was to-day placed in commission, and will leave in a few days for Brazil.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral RADFORD, of the European Squadron, dated Aug. 7, at Naples. The flagship *Franklin* was at Naples, but expected to sail on the 8th for Trieste. The *Plymouth* sailed from Naples on the 6th for Athens, Smyrna, Tripoli, Messina, Palermo and Marseilles. The *Richmond* was stationed off the coast of Spain.

PERSONAL.

Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, is in town to-day. He had an interview with Commissioner DELANO this morning.

Secretary ROBESON and Admiral PORTER are expected at Washington in the last of next week.

THE TURF.

The York, England, August Meeting—The Third Day's Races.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The third and last day's races of the York August Meeting was concluded to-day.

The seventy-seventh year of the great Yorkshire stakes, of 10 sovereigns each, with 200 added, for foals of 1866, to run at three years old; colts, 122 pounds; fillies, 117 pounds; owner of second horse to receive 100 sovereigns, and the third 25 sovereigns out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters, ninety subscribers, was won by Mr. H. SAVILE's b. c. *Ryshworth*, by *Skirmisher*, out of *Vertunna*, who beat Mr. THOMAS' b. c. *Typhon*, by *Weatherbit* out of *Typee*, by a neck, who beat Mr. EASTWOOD's b. c. *Lord Hawthorn*, by *Kettle Drum*, or *King of Trumps*, out of *Lady Alice Hawthorn*. Six ran, the betting being even on the field and three to one each against *Typhon* and *Hawthorn*.

The Gimcrack Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 added by the Gimcrack Club, for 2 year-old colts carrying 122 pounds, and fillies, 117 pounds; second horse to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stakes; the winner to give four dozen of Champagne to the York, Gimcrack Club, one mile, twenty-five subscribers, was won by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON's *Hester*, Mr. LANDES' *Agility* second, and Mr. DEWITT's *Scarboro* third. Four ran, the betting being six to 1 against *Hester*, two to one against *Agility*, and four to one against *Scarboro*.

The Nursery Handicap Plate, of 200 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Count BATHIANY's ch. f. out of *Lightning*, by *Thunderbolt*, out of *May Queen*; Lord FALMOUTH's b. f. *Lady Betty*, by *Trumpeter*, out of *Miss Bowser*, second, and Mr. DAWSON's br. c. *Hawkhead*, by brother to *Stafford*, out of *Bit of Blue*, third. The betting was three to one against each.

The Kimball Tobacco Suit at Rochester.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 26.

The great suit by the United States against the Kimball Tobacco Manufactury in Rochester resulted in a verdict for the Government. The jury rendered their verdict at Buffalo yesterday morning. A correspondent familiar with the case sends us the following:

The property seized by the United States Nov. 7, 1867, has been in the Courts ever since, but the trial just concluded is the first trial as against the property, the criminal suit still pending. On the seizure of the property—about $20,000—by the United States officials, bonds were given for the same, and it was released. About a week previous to the seizure, a chattel mortgage was given to RUFUS KEELER, the father-in-law of KIMBALL, and it was the validity of this mortgage which was the main point at issue in the present suit. Of course it involved the whole question of frauds charged against the firm of SUGGET & KIMBALL, which, after a trial of six days, was decided in favor of the Government. The charge of the Judge was, on the whole, unfavorable to the defendants, excepting on this point: He held that the question for the jury to consider was whether the property seized on the 7th day of November, 1867, was designed to be used for the purpose of defrauding the United States revenue. If the jury had a doubt on this subject they must find for the defendants.

LABOR REFORM.

Massachusetts State Convention of Labor Associations—The First Day's Sessions—The Resolutions and Speeches—Abolition of the United States Senate Urged—Confusion and Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

A Convention of workingmen and women met at the Meionaon in this city this morning, and will continue its sessions through to-morrow. The call for this Convention was signed by a committee appointed last May, who were authorized to select the time and place for holding a State Convention of the various workingmen's and workingwomen's associations and all friends of labor reform in the Commonwealth. When the Convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M., about 150 persons, including delegates, were present, and this small gathering was addressed by Mr. S. P. CUMMINGS to the following effect: The delegates were met, not primarily for the purpose of deciding upon a course to pursue in the Fall canvass, but to see if there was not some common ground upon which all laboring men and women could stand and battle for their interests. Personally, he declared his utter distrust of all political parties, so far as the labor movement was concerned, although he was aware that the Democrats had embodied the demands of the workingmen in a plank of their new platform, especially those of the Society of the Knights of St. Crispin, of which he was himself a member. He believed that the Convention which he had the honor to address was a necessity, and that unless the working people of the Commonwealth put some clear and decisive statement of their desires before the public, they would be in the future, as in the past, a mere football in the hands of politicians. He closed by saying that he trusted wisdom would govern all their proceedings, and that whatever policy they should adopt, it would be one with which they could go before the people of Massachusetts and receive their support.

At the close of this address Mr. JOHN ORVIS, of Boston, was chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. R. H. FREDERICK, of Hudson, Secretary. Committees on Permanent Organization, on Credentials, on Finance and on Resolutions were chosen, and it was voted that all communications and resolutions be referred to the proper committee without debate. Mr. CUMMING stated that General A. M. WEST, of Mississippi, who figured prominently at the Philadelphia Labor Congress, and tendered the resolutions of thanks of that body to PETER COOPER, Esq., together with several other prominent agitators of the labor question, was in the city, by invitation, to attend the Convention, and he therefore moved that the gentlemen named by him be invited to take seats in the hall, which motion was carried.

The Committee on Credentials, at this point, reported that fifty-three organizations were represented by ninety-five delegates, and soon after the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President.—CHRISTOPHER R. GOODMAN, of Fall River.

Vice-Presidents.—G. E. Pratt, of North Bridgewater; I. C. Legro, of Lynn; Emma Lane, of Lynn; Benjamin Skinner, of Acton; Cora Symes, of Boston.

Secretaries.—John P. Blanchard, of East Randolph; Samuel Porter, of North Bridgewater.

The temporary Chairman offered a series of resolutions indorsing the occupation of farming as the highest human pursuit, declaring labor to be the source of all wealth, and that, therefore, the laborer should be honored and his happiness be promoted beyond any other class. They also declared that it was the duty of the public to demand that the great franchise of free communication and transportation should not be bartered for political purposes. They denounced the grants of land to the Pacific Railroad, and insisted on a recall of the bills of the national banks, and an issue of bills of credit based on the national wealth. They called for taxation of United States bonds, and demanded the opening of all branches of business to females with the same pay as men. They demanded the ballot for all adults, without distinction of race, color or sex. They denounced the system of hired labor as abominable and injurious, and demanded that no charters to corporations shall be issued by the Legislature until employes are admitted to a share in the profits. They indorsed the coöperative system, and urged the working classes to work for its final adoption.

Another series of resolutions were introduced by Mr. SKINNER, of Acton, which declared that the encroachments of capital upon labor should be resisted, capital and not men taxed, the legal rate of interest reduced, and the advantages of labor-saving machinery reaped by those who work. They also declared that the members of the Convention would vote for no man not fully committed to the workingmen's cause.

These two series of resolutions were referred to the proper committee without debate, and after the transaction of some other business of a preliminary nature, the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The number of delegates present in the afternoon was not increased, and the spectators were not numerous. The proceedings were initiated by Mr. DAVIS, of New-York City, who evidently had an address which he wanted to deliver, and so was elected a member of the Convention through courtesy. He stated in the course of his effort that the fertile soil and other natural advantages furnished by this country, and not its Government, were the true sources of our superiority (?) over European nations. With our Government he was very much dissatisfied; it was too aristocratic and the people were deprived of powers and privileges which belonged to them. In conclusion he offered a resolution which claimed that the Government of the country had too much power, and recommended that the Constitution be so amended that the Senate of the United States be abolished, and the power be vested in the House of Representatives, subject only to the vote of the people, to whom all measures adopted shall be submitted for vote before they become laws. This resolution, together with one declaring the sympathy of the Convention with the objects and action of the recent Labor Congress in Philadelphia, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Colonel H. T. WALKER, of Alabama, was then introduced, and he spoke substantially as follows:

He said that he offered no objection to the admission of colored delegates to the National Labor Convention at Philadelphia, and he also voted for the admission of Miss ANTHONY to that Convention. It was a peculiar pleasure to him to address a Massachusetts audience. He was a representative man of the South, being born and bred there, and having owned slaves; but he was now of the opinion that it was not right for one man to hold another in bondage as property. He believed that immediately after the recent war there was a better feeling existing at the South toward the North than for many years before. But the death of President LINCOLN, the subsequent legislation of Congress and the rupture between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, had destroyed that good feeling to a great extent. After speaking on the question of reconstruction for a short time, Mr. WALKER referred to the proposed introduction of coolies into the South. He was in favor of emigration into that part of the country, but was opposed to the importation of coolies. He would have a portion of the population of the overcrowded cities in the North, where they lead lives of misery, emigrate to the South, where they might live in comparative ease and comfort. In speaking of the condition of the colored race there, he said the chartered rights of the colored men in Alabama were better than the chartered rights of the workingmen of Massachusetts to-day. There was no distinction between the rights of the white man and black man in that State. The abolition of slavery was a destructive measure to the Southern people; but although a calamity at the time they would not recall it and again have slavery lawful in their midst. As to the question of universal suffrage he could not state what the opinion of the majority of the white people was, but he could and would state that they were in favor of qualified suffrage. He did not believe there was any antagonism between the black man of the South and the white man of the South—on the question of labor there certainly was none. The present system of labor in the South was much better than the old system for all classes of citizens. The question of the safety of immigrants in Alabama and Georgia was next considered by the speaker and he asserted that people from the North could reside there with perfect security of life and property.

At the conclusion of Colonel WALKER's remarks, Mr. ORVIS, of Boston, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to take the initiatory steps in the organization of a State Labor Reform Association. This motion was at once objected to as being premature, and a long, rambling discussion on this point occupied the entire afternoon, the consideration of the motion being finally postponed until to-morrow morning.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7:30 P. M., Mr. PRATT, of Bridgewater, occupying the chair. The attendance was nearly double that of the day sessions. The first half hour was taken up by a discussion on the question of limiting the time to be occupied by General WEST, who had been invited to address the Convention. It was charged that the St. Crispins were endeavoring to control the Convention for their own purposes, but this was strongly denied by several of the order, and by Miss JENNIE COLLINS. Two or three discordant elements caused considerable trouble, but quiet was at last restored, and General WEST, of Mississippi, was introduced by the presiding officer. He was not allowed to proceed at any length, however, some of the members becoming involved in a stormy personal debate, and amid much confusion a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, the Convention will resume its session, which will close, as stated at the beginning of this report, to-morrow night.

OAKHAM.

The Platform Adopted by the Convention—Formation of a Labor Reform Party—A Ten-hour Law for Factory Work Demanded—Protest Against Coolie Labor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—The second day's session of the Labor Reform Convention, of the workingmen and workingwomen of Massachusetts, began in the Meionaon, in this city, this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Vice-President, Mr. PRATT, occupied the chair, and the first business accomplished was the appointment of a committee consisting of S. P. CUMMINGS, HENRY REDWICK and JENNIE COLLINS, in whom was vested the power to call a convention in Massachusetts, whenever they shall deem it expedient.

The following resolutions were then presented for consideration:

"Believing the time has come when the workingmen and women of Massachusetts should place before the people of this State in some regular form their desires and purposes; and believing also that no great good can be obtained unless a united effort is made to array on the side of the labor reform all the moral, social and political forces of the State, in sympathy with the interests of those whose labor has contributed so largely to build up the unparalleled prosperity of Massachusetts; therefore be it

Resolved, That in our judgment the claims of labor are superior to the claims of any party, or issue, now before the people, and with us will be the paramount consideration in the bestowal of our votes at the coming State elections.

Resolved, That only through organization can labor protect itself against the continually increasing encroachments of capital; therefore we urge all workingmen and women to form labor associations for protective and coöperative purposes as a safe, reliable and effective mode in securing to the laborer the just reward of his toil.

Resolved, That we demand for labor associations the same chartered rights and privileges granted to associations of capitalists as an inherent right, the denial of which by any man, or party of men, is despotic in character, and a practical denial of the principles of our democratic institutions of government; therefore we will not support for any public office candidates who do not unequivocally recognize the right of associated labor by legislative recognition and encouragement for all legitimate purposes.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of a statute making ten hours a legal day's work in all the factories and workshops of this State, and we demand also the rigid enforcement of the law against the employment of minors under 10 years of age in the cotton or woolen factories of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the declaration of the National Labor Union in favor of temperance, education and morality as necessary to success, and urge the formation of lyceums, institutes and reading-rooms as a means of elevating laborers to their proper positions in society.

Resolved, That we recommend the immediate formation of a workingman's political party to be known as the "Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts," for the purpose of securing, through political action, protection for the rights and interests of working men and women.

Resolved, That our motto is equal rights and privileges for all in every field of industry irrespective of color, sex or birthplace.

The preamble and first three resolutions were at once adopted, but the fourth, making ten hours a legal day's work, accasioned a long debate.

An amendment to insert the word "eight" in place of the word "ten," was defeated, and the resolution was adopted as originally presented. The fifth resolution was passed without debate. In the sixth resolution the word "independent" was substituted for "workingmen's," and, as thus amended, it was adopted. The seventh resolution was carried without opposition.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling after the recess, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That while we welcome voluntary immigrants from every clime, and pledge them protection and security as laborers in every field of industry, we shall at the same time use all proper means to prevent the introduction by capitalists of coolie labor for the purpose of reducing the wages of honest mechanics, and pauperizing the worthy men and women of Massachusetts.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring that the more immediate advantages of labor-saving machinery should be reaped by those who work, and that the rate of legal interest be reduced to the least possible figure. That the labor of convicts in prisons and penitentiaries should be under the direction and control of its own agents, and not be put upon the market at reduced prices, thereby bringing it in direct and ruinous competition with toil; that coöperation in industry and exchange in the final and permanent solution of the long conflict between capital and labor.

Miss JENNIE COLLINS withdrew from the State Central Committee, and N. W. STODDARD, of North Bridgewater, was elected in her place.

The State Central Committee was enlarged by the appointment of the following gentlemen from the several Congressional Districts: Mr. Pratt, of Marlborough; John Blanchard, of Randolph; Charles McLean, of Oxford; W. Eldridge, of Beverly; John Dolan, of Hudson; David McBride, of Berlin; M. W. McIntire, of Worcester; Albert Clark, of Northampton; David Powers, of Springfield.

Several congratulatory speeches were made, in which the Convention was declared a success, and an adjournment was taken *sine die*.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Sharp Practice of the Cubans—Spanish Policy—The Gunboat Seizure—War News and Rumors—Massacres and Incendiarisms—Confiscated Estates—Reported Landings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

Thanks to the activity of agents of the Cuban Republic outside, and the constant working of the grape-vine telegraph which they have established, the struggle now being maintained here is assuming vast importance to American eyes. The Spaniards have discovered that the Cubans possess a greater amount of inventive talent, and, finding themselves vanquished in their own chosen field, have given up the contest, and their opponents now find themselves masters of the situation. The Havana Press no longer finds time to embellish with graphic touches the flowery official reports of Spanish chief officers, and contents itself with essaying to prove how inconsistent are the feats of Cuban imagination with the stern, unpoetic reality of Cuban insurrection. The Cuban Committee on the manufacture of revolutionary victories by the aid of official reports emanating from Washington, and not from the Manigua, display an activity in their frequent production which, if the success of the insurrection depended on their efforts in that respect, would insure the establishment of the Republic here in the course of two calendar months. Now, what will be the final result of the adoption by the Cubans of such an extraordinary policy as this? The complete contradiction and falsification, which time will bring about, of these glowing reports, so complacently written without the slightest foundation of truth, will in the end bring with itself its own punishment, and many of the sterling friends of the Cuban cause in America will at length become indignant at the glaring misrepresentations practiced for the sole purpose of enlisting their sympathies. If they would retain their friends, they must change their policy in this respect.

The time of the epidemic so fatal to foreigners is rapidly passing away, and unacclimated troops will then be able to take part in active campaigning, and movements simultaneously made from the different strategical points held by the Spaniards, will put the adherents of the revolution to their best trumps for existence. So something of importance and interest may be looked for soon.

SPANISH POLICY.

The mistakes made by the Cubans and the blunders committed by them during the progress of the Cuban revolution, have failed to be improved by the Spaniards, and the advantages afforded—which would have been rendered useful by any other nation possessing this gem—have, as it were, been scorned by them in the pursuit of their old-time policy—Spain's ancient inquisitorial policy. The proof of this exists in the numerous military executions which have been inaugurated and pursued as a system here by the Spaniards in their attempts to suppress the insurrection. They have shot, deported and confiscated to such a degree, that all the little love heretofore borne them by the Cubans is fast becoming extinct, and the Cubans are rapidly becoming weaned from all veneration and respect for their masters and progenitors, save that dubious kind engendered by a feeling of terror and the presence of Spanish bayonets. An almost complete forgetfulness of Spanish history for the last half century on the part of those ultras must have induced the resuscitation and persistence in a policy which has given the death-blow before to Spanish prestige in America, and deprived her at one and the same time of her possessions and her influence. The result of this policy will be the knitting together as a firm unit the whole of the Cuban element and the creation of a feeling of intense hatred on their part of everybody and every thing Spanish, and perhaps the transfer of the Antilles to the Great Republic.

THE GUNBOAT SEIZURE.

Considerable anxiety is manifested here by the Spanish element as to the final decision of the United States Government with reference to the embargo of the Spanish gunboats. The *Voz de Cuba* says, that "the embargo of the vessels was due to some political policy emanating from the interior, and compelling the Government of the United States to act contrary to right and justice. On the 20th," further adds the *Voz*, "This question will be considered and discussed in council at Washington, and we do not hesitate to affirm that, taking into consideration the policy marked out by the United States Government with regard to Cuba as recently evinced by the apprehension of the *Hornet*, the United States Government will order without delay the raising of the unjustifiable embargo of the Spanish gunboats." However diversified the opinions expressed are with reference to the legality of the act, of which, by the way, the Spanish papers of Havana are the least capable of giving an opinion, all are agreed that Spanish diplomacy will, when the opportune moment arrives, effect the release of the vessels.

WAR NEWS AND RUMORS.

Spanish accounts state that Colonel ARMINAN, of the Colon Battalion, surprised an encampment of insurgents in "Hoyo Limones," killing their leader, BARTOLIMI MARTIN, and three of the party, capturing three prisoners and rescuing a Spaniard held by them, and taking possession of nine stand of arms, documents, &c., &c. The party thus dispersed consisted of thirty men, specially destined, so says the report, for the work of incendiarism.

A detachment of Guardias Civiles from Encrucijada, composed of seventy-three men, proceeded to effect a registry of the "Guajen" Plantation, in the vicinity of which were said to exist parties of insurgents. The guardias succeeded in coming up with a party of twenty or twenty-five rebels, who ran on their approach, losing five killed, various wounded. horses, &c., &c.

Another detachment from Santo Domingo made a reconnoisance of the Districts of Voladores, Melones and Boguerones, causing the rebels, in an encounter at the second mentioned place, a loss of four killed, horses, &c., captured. Spanish loss, none. These two last encounters took place in the Cinco Villas District, and are the most important of the scrimmages that have taken place since the departure of the last steamer.

MASSACRES AND INCENDIARISMS.

Spanish policy is reaping the bitter fruits of its various acts of barbarity in the massacres and fearful retaliations exacted by the revolutionists. In the district of Colon, quite recently, and a few leagues from the seat of jurisdiction, a party of insurgents composed of 100 men attacked the store "La Montana," the property of two brothers, members of the Colon volunteers, and having effected a complete surprise, captured RAMON SOLIS, one of the proprietors; ALEXANDER GONZALES and JOSE RODRIGUEZ, whom, after robbing the store of all it contained of value or that could be conveniently carried off, were "assassinated," as the Spanish account says, "by the Kaffirs." The two last mentioned perished in the flames of the tienda. One of the brothers, MANUEL SOLIS, two of his shopmen and two negroes, succeeded in making their escape to the thicket, and avoiding the fate of their unfortunate companions.

The following is a list of the estates burned by the "libertadores" in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba. It is taken from the *Voz de Cuba* of the 19th instant:

Coffee Plantations.

The Fortunata, of Cornelius O'Callaghan; the Quinda, Louis de Band; the Marsella, Cayeno Morlot; the Retro, Antonio Ruento, y Flores; Nueva Malaga, Mme. Rosa Durand; the Santa Clara, Bisset and Despaigne; the San Antonio, Antonio Antomachi; the San Carlos, Santiago Royer; the Constancia, Antonio Duchil; the Santa Barbara, P. Juan Serres; the Santa Ana, Alexander Lacrai; the Josefina, Mme. Marta Richart; the Filantropia, succession of George Bladford; the Felicity, Francisco Arard; the Santa Lucia, Alejo Taguechel; the Santa Rosa, Leopoldo Bataille; the Santa Magdalena, Doñas Ernestina and Celestina Bataille; the San Jose, Doña Felicita Bataille; the Concordia, Señoras Bolta and Catasus; the Nueva Olimpio, Eugenio Strable; the Refugio, Doña Galatea Massot; the Santa Isabel, Maria Caridad Duthil; the Retreta, Mme. Francisca Chandean; the San Augustin, Juan Agustin Simon; the San Luis, Agustin de Villamere; the Monte Libano, Sebastian Boltran; the Rosa Mistica, Molla and nephews; the San Esteban, Nicolas Vivo; the Paraiso, Doña Mariano Soria; the Union, Jose Legura La Rosa, succession of Carlos Mijares; the Esperanza, succession of Towras Puyans; the Inconstancia, Alfonso Brea; Amistad, Manuel Martinez; the Carolina, Towras Soler; Las Yagas, Mr. Durallon; the Josefina, Juan de la Rosa; the Serafina, Jose Rodriquez; the Chaleco, Hipolite Bomus; the San Bartolo, J. E. Blister.

The Rio Frio (Cocas Plantations) Ramon Foca.

Santa Rosa, Estamislao Figueras; Santa Gertrudis, Carlos Draguet; Soledad, Mr. Thomas Stable; the Bella Vista, Mr. James Lafarque; the Vegetal, Mateo Tambury; the Santa Ana, Vicente Ruver; the Santa Lucia, Alejo Faquethe; the Santa Rosa, Mme. Amelia Moulin; the Caridad, Mme. Amelia and Adelaide Moulin.

Sugar Plantations.

The Caridad, Jose Maria Veranes; the Nueva Esperanza, Dona Genovera Gola; the Jicotea, Jose Camilo Echavarria; the Ino, Dr. E. G. Smith & Co.; the Berraquera, succession of Pedro Goule; the Manacal, Rogue Nuñez; the Peru, Jose Antonio Peralta; the Hatillo, Mariano Vaillant; the Yarayabo, Marquis of Yarayabo; the Litio, D. N. Stable; Vega Grande, Marquis de Villaytre; the Manuel, Benigno Ferver; the Caney, M. P. Braro; the Tempu, Marquis de Tempu; the Vega Lucia, Doña Dolores Varela.

Portreros, (Stock Farms on Ranches.)

Buena Viste, Pimient, Elcayo, the Corinto and the San Joaquin. These, says the correspondent of the *Voz de Cuba*, are the most important of the estates destroyed without taking into account an infinite number of small farms and *estancias* belonging to poor unfortunates who have been compelled to abandon their homes and emigrate. In the cuarton of Hongo Losongo there only remains undestroyed the estates Aurora, Dolorita, Margarita and Claridad. The total number of estates destroyed amounting to upward of eighty-five.

CONFISCATED ESTATES.

The estates confiscated by the Government in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba are: Las Chivas, Mrs. STEPHENS; Cupey, SEBASTIAN GONZALEZ; Santa Yeabel, Señora MIRANDA DE COLOS; Santa Ana, Señors PONSDESPAIGNE; San Felipe, DIEGO DUANY; Abundancia, Widow ALBERNY; San Andres, Marquis VILLAYTRE; Laguna, NICOLAS LIMONTA, and the Banabacon of JOSE M. PORTUONDO BRAVO.

REPORTED LANDINGS.

The *Laborante* says that a steamer has successfully landed, six leagues east of Neuvitas, a cargo of 360 men, three parts of whom are Havanese and the rest Americans, besides 8,000 stands of arms, 12 mountain pieces, 2,000,000 cartridges and caps, several barrels of powder, a large amount of clothing, medicine, and 200 sacks of salt. The *Laborante* further adds that "the Havana periodicals stated on Sunday that QUESADA had marched toward the coast to cover a disembarkation, which statement is not true, as the landing was effected at the moment of the attack on Puerto Principe."

MISCELLANEOUS.

DE RODAS has gone to Matanzas and the volunteers have not gone to the seat of war, nor anywhere else, and none of their "generous blood" has yet been spilled—dying the green sward of Cuba with the crimson of its excessive loyalty.

QUASIMODO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Bergen Point—How to Get There—What Done When There—Popularity as a Resort—Incidentals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LATOURETTE HOUSE,
BERGEN POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

Among the many points near New-York which its citizens are fast rendering popular, Bergen Point deserves more than a mere passing notice. Here it is quiet, healthy and pleasant. The Kill von Kull River, the connecting link between the bays of New-York and Newark, flows quietly by under the very windows of one of the pleasantest of hotels. The landscape all around is of exceeding beauty and variety, and everything gives expression to the pervading feeling of repose and contentment, which all may share alike. The place, moreover, has a historic interest. On the site of this hotel of which I speak, I am informed, once stood the pleasure-house or chateau of the LATOURETTES, "a French Huguenot who left his native country to escape the persecutions that followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes." On the opposite shore is the house where AARON BURR died, the factory where the Italian patriot GARIBALDI worked at candle-making, and there is also a former residence of LOUIS NAPOLEON. By the way, let me correct an error into which some people may have been led by the correspondent of a New-York evening paper. The "Long Island shore" so feelingly described as an objective point for the "gentle wavelets" of the Kill von Kull is *not* "opposite!" Staten Island has the honor of playing *vis-à-vis* to Bergen Point, and has done so for a longer period back than even the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant" extends.

I was particularly fortunate in my selection of a time for visiting this locality. A finer night than Tuesday night, or a pleasanter Summer day than Wednesday, could not have been wished for. It is hardly necessary to say how to get here. Forty-eight trains a day on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey keep up the land communication between the City and this place, while there is steamboat communication nearly every hour from the foot of Dey-street. It is a delightful sail, though only a short one. You are landed directly in front of the Latourette House, whose proprietor will spare no pains to render you comfortable and make your stay a pleasant one. Then, once here, you have boating, fishing, bathing and driving to occupy your time. Croquet also has its devotees. For the sentimental, what can be more desired than the row on the water any one of these beautiful nights? That class of people have their representatives also here, as well as elsewhere. Last night, for instance, when the moon was throwing on the waves her silvery beams and the whole scene was one of quiet splendor, every once and awhile the dipping of oars in the water showed how thoroughly some people can enter into the enjoyment of such evenings. Now a light boat glides by with a fair lady languidly enjoying the moonlight, while her devoted swain plys the oars, ever and anon addressing her with some of that nonsense with which the ladies seem to be so pleased; now a larger boat comes up and the merry laughter comes rippling to the shore only to be echoed back again. Then we hear the music of song from some sweet voice; then louder music and noisier laughter from some jolly excursionists. And so the evening passes by and fades into night, and sleep throws its chains about young and old alike.

Last night a brilliant meteor appeared in the heavens, and, after what was apparently but a short flight, exploded, leaving a long train of what looked like smoke behind it, until it disappeared from sight.

There is one thing which to many is almost indispensable for their comfort, which will not be found at Bergen Point, namely, fine drives. One or two delightful roads there are, to be sure, but they are very limited in beauty. No drives along a hard, sandy beach or over hills and through shady groves, but, instead, a rather dusty, old-fashioned plank road. One drive near Newark Bay possesses both beauty and sand. Still, as this road goes by many of the handsomest private residences, including those of Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MEIGS, Mr. SCHUYLER and Mr. BROWN, it is a favorite one. Mr. GUNTHER has also a beautiful place here, possessing natural beauty enough to render unnecessary any artificial additions. Mr. JEWETT, of "white-lead" reputation, has a very handsome place directly opposite, where are also his extensive works. So much for the residences. At the hotel itself, which has about 360 guests, are many of the most influential of New-York's citizens, as well as many from sister cities. Those that once come generally come again, for they have here, what you may go a great ways before you find the same again, a large and attentive corps of waiters. They come here in the Summer from one of the leading hotels in the South and stay through the season. Any one who knows much of hotel life and the discomfort which shiftless and impudent servants entail, will appreciate this different *régime*.

One thing might be added to the pleasures of the Latourette, with profit to all concerned. I mean music. There is none here, except on Saturday nights, when the Latourette Coterie (an association of the gentlemen of the hotel) gives a hop. These hops are said to be very pleasant affairs, as might be inferred from the gentlemen who are concerned in getting them up. But a little more music every afternoon, if possible, would prove exceedingly pleasant and appropriate. Speaking of the appropriateness of music, I am reminded of a little incident which happened a few days ago, and which, not having yet appeared in print, I venture to give your readers. A gentleman in Litchfield, Conn., having reached his hundredth birthday, his friends determined to give him a reception in the church. Arrangements having been made, as the old gentleman entered the church with his two brothers, each over seventy, the entire audience rose and sang "Old Hundred." Now that is what I call "music appropriate to the occasion."

In bringing this letter to a close, a word about a matter that may prove of interest to many. Mosquitoes appear to be among the things of the past. At any rate, this Summer, so far, has been almost entirely free from them. With this bugbear removed, Bergen Point ought to become a very popular resort. And why not? Conveniently situated near the City, and delightful when you get here, you have every convenience for amusement and for rest; good society is a characteristic of the place.

H. W. R.

THE POWELL PARTY.

Good Progress Made—The Perils of Fire and Water—A Large Valley—A Stop for Rest and Supplies.

Correspondence of the Denver News.

CAMP NEAR MOUTHS OF
UINTAH AND WHITE RIVERS, ON THE GREEN,
July 1, 1869.

DEAR *News*: My last letter gave you a hasty sketch of our trip from Green River City to the mouth of the Bear, and up to the 18th of June. I forgot to mention then a little incident in which the two elements, fire and water, played prominent parts. We had run in on smooth water, just above some falls, to camp for the night on a beach about fifty yards wide by a quarter mile in length, thickly overgrown with willows, cedar, sage and grass, so much so it was almost impossible to get through it; built a fire to cook grub by, and were unloading the boats to dry out things a little, when a heavy wind came sweeping up the river, scattering the fire in all directions over the small camp, and fanning into a blaze in a hundred different places the dry drift underneath the bushes. To beat a retreat to the rear was impossible, as the walls of the canyon rose perpendicularly hundreds of feet above. Something must be done quickly—the boats were the only alternative—and a run over the falls. So tumbling in what little on shore could be reached, the boats were pulled out into the centre of the river above the falls, the crew of each just having time to snatch off some of their clothing, which was on fire, and smother the rest before the use of their oars was needed to engineer the boats down the fall. Luckily all three came in safe and sound. One of the crew came in hatless, another shirtless, a third without his pants and a hole burned in the posterior portion of his drawers; another with nothing but drawers and shirt, and still another had to pull off his handkerchief from his neck, which was all ablaze. With the loss of his eye-lashes and brows and a favorite moustache, and scorching of his ears, no other harm was done. One of the party had gathered up our mess-kit and started hastily for the boat, but the smoke and heat were so blinding that in his attempt to spring from the shore to the boat he lost his footing and fell, mess-kit and all, in about ten feet of water, that put him out. (I mean the fire in his clothes,) and he crawled over the side of the boat as he was being pushed off, not worse, but better, if possible, for his ducking. Our mess-kit, however, was lost, as also a number of other things, of which we felt the need quite often. We have since managed to raise up a sufficient number of bailing dishes to furnish one for every two of us, from which to drink our tea and coffee. The sum total of our mess-kit for ten men, at the present time, is as follows: One gold pan, used for making bread; one bake-oven, with broken lid; one camp-kettle, for making tea or coffee; one frying-pan; one large spoon and two tea-spoons; three tin slates and five bailing cups; one pick-ax and one shovel.

The last two articles we do not use on ordinary occasions, but when a pot of beans, which, by the way, is a luxury, is boiled in place of tea or coffee, our cook sometimes uses the latter article for a spoon, and the former to clean his teeth after our repast is over.

Another incident of interest I forgot to mention in my last letter, occurred on the 16th of June. Two of us had started out to climb Blacktail Cliff, for the purpose of measuring its height by barometer, and to get the surrounding topography, while the rest made portage of provisions and let down boats. When we returned to camp it was deserted, and only one large boat was to be found. Soon, however, all appeared at camp, and all were made aware of what had happened. After making the portage of provisions and letting down the little boat, they attempted to let down one of the large ones; but by paying out too much line to drop her around some big boulders, her nose got turned into the main current, into which she instantly shot so far that the combined strength of five men was unable to resist the action of the water, and she pulled away from them, shooting clear across the breakers to the opposite shore, into smoother water about a half mile below. The little boat was immediately manned and sent in pursuit. They overhauled her before she got into the next rapids, and tied her fast for the night. The next morning, taking her cargo and crew in the two boats, we ran down and across, loaded up and manned her with her usual cargo and crew, and went on our way rejoicing that we had not lost her entirely. She got one pretty severe thump in her stern, which stove a hole and made her leak badly; but at noon we repaired that, and she is now as good as ever. At another time, prior to this, we were lucky enough to get our line snubbed around a rock about ten feet in diameter, when letting down past a similar place, which held her till she crossed the rapids twice and returned. On her second return we managed to get a bight of rope near her and pulled her in shore. She was in an awful fix though; full of water from stem to stern, and everything drenched to its fullest extent.

From our camp at the mouth of Bear River, on the west side of Green, is an overhanging cliff 500 feet in height and a mile in length, which has been named Echo Cliff. The echo is the most perfect and distinct I ever heard. The Green runs close to the base on its east side the whole length, then runs round back on the opposite side, so that at the upper end of the cliff the distance through the base is not over 200 yards. On the south side of Bear River is an elevated park, ten miles in length and four or five wide, and standing back still further south for a number of miles to an elevated plateau, 2,500 feet above the river bed, covered with sage and some cedar. The plateau is gently rolling, and game is plenty.

Bear River comes in here through a long canyon, for forty or fifty miles, with no valley of any size to be seen from any point of view near where we were in camp; there the water was apparently at its highest, and although quite small at its confluence with the Green, moved down with immense power. Before we left, however, it was gradually falling. The water is much clearer than that of Green River, and as they join below, the line of demarkation is clearly perceptible, the water of the Bear occupying the major part of the channel. We stayed in camp at the mouth of the Bear until the 21st.

On the morning of the 21st of June we again drifted out into the combined current of the two rivers, and were borne down on a steady, powerful tide for about four miles toward a dark towering canyon. As we gradually approached the canyon the channel narrowed, the current increased in rapidity, and the fall became greater. Soon the surface of the water became broken in places ahead of us indicating rapids. The walls of the canyon were quite smooth, showing scarcely a rock on either side to which we could cling if necessary to haul in shore. The waves in the rapids, however, were quite large, and our boats rode them like cork, so we were not compelled to bail, so ran on for nine miles in double quick time. We had fairly got into one of the grandest canyons we had yet seen, when the thundering roar of the water ahead warned us to look for some place to stick to. The light boat was out of sight. One of the large boats took one side of the river and the other the opposite side, both seeking a landing place. At last a projecting cliff showed us on the right an eddy large enough for our boats to lay in comparative quiet, into which we pulled with all possible speed. Here we managed to cling until we could climb a cleft in the rock about fifty feet above water, where was a narrow terrace a few feet wide running gradually down a couple of hundred yards to a bar on the right bank of the river. After several attempts we succeeded in getting our dropping line to the top of the rock, and let our boat down to the bar below at the head of the fall; in the meantime the other large boat succeeded in finding a hold on the opposite wall above us. We then stood by to catch her line when she should cross to us. She came over and landed all right. The little boat had got too far down on the left shore to cross, so she had to be dropped down a long distance before she could run with safety. The large boats had to make a portage of only a hundred yards, and then ran four miles further over a series of rapids and whirlpools, which were quite as bad, bailing at each when we came to another fall. Here we made another portage of one hundred yards, and run two miles further, to the mouth of a little creek coming down from the eastern end of the Uintah range of mountains, and camped for the night, having made fourteen and a quarter miles from the Bear. We caught a fine mess of mountain trout here, the first we had seen on the trip. The water of the creek is clear as crystal and cool. From its locality we should judge it to be Brush Creek, as laid down on a Government map we have with us. It may be Ashley's Fork, and the one four or five miles above Brush Creek. Both are laid down on the map in the last-named order, and both are from the Snow Mountains.

On the morning of the 22d of June we ran down about three miles, and were signaled by the light boat to head ashore. One of the boats in trying to make a landing could not be held when she touched, and the consequence was two of her crew had to run the unexplored rapids below stern down stream, dragging by her bow 125 feet of line. She landed a half mile below the rapids, however, all sound, with the exception of being nearly full of water. The other boats let down past the worst of the rapids and then run out into the current again. From this time on to camp our ride was fine, just current enough to glide along swiftly, and not breakers enough to necessitate stopping to bail, one of the crew being employed in that capacity while running down. This day's run brought us out of the canyon into the upper end of a little park. The river spreads out and runs in four or five different currents surrounding a number of islands, some of them a mile in extent. The canyon has been named Whirlpool Canyon, and the park Island Park. The entire distance through the canyon from Bear River mouth, by river, has been estimated at twenty-five miles.

On the 23d, two of us attempted to climb a cliff on the left side of the river, at the outlet of the canyon, for the purpose of making barometrical measurement of its height, but failed in reaching the top after most of a day's hard climbing, only reaching a height of about 2,000 feet. Two of the others climbed up, lower down, to the top of the mountain, and killed a fine black-tail buck. We were all in camp about 4 o'clock, and concluded to drop around a peninsula to a better camp, about three-fourths of a mile from this; so we loaded up and ran around a distance of four or five miles to the lower end of an island in the form of a crescent, a mile in length, where we camped until the 25th. On the 24th we climbed a cliff about four miles south of here, at the head of our next canyon, and measured it by barometer. Its height is 2,800 feet. Back east as far as the eye can compass, from the heights on our left, is an elevated plateau of rolling country, covered with artemesia, a fine pasturage for game of all kinds. The plateau averages about 2,500 feet above the river, with here and there a point as high as 3,000 feet. On our right is a various colored broken country, running and rising gradually back to the Uintah range of mountains. It is cut by thousands of different water courses, showing the strata, which has the appearance in color of a muddy-looking rainbow.

On the 25th we again started on our way, running down four miles, and turning off in a tangent toward the east we entered the canyon. Soon began to appear rapids which followed, one upon the other, in rapid succession. To-day we made two portages and camped at the head of another rapid, where we shall have to make another portage to-morrow.

In my last letter to you I mentioned that the river appeared to run without any design. I have partially rejected that idea since leaving the mouth of Bear River. In Whirlpool canyon, and also in this (Cleft Mountain canyon) the river seems to go for the highest points within the range of vision, disemboweling first one and striking for the next and serving it the same, and so on, indefinitely. Here it turns short and sharp into the very centre at the upper end of a long mountain, then turns again as sharply, and goes tearing down through it to almost the lower end, and shoots out to the left again into the prairie, whirling, splashing and foaming as if in fury to think so tiny an obstacle should tower 3,000 feet above it to check its progress. This makes me think it has designs on all mountains of any pretensions. Small ones are not considered worthy its notice, it seems.

JUNE 26.—We made our portage of provisions, let down our boats and pulled them out upon the rocks on the beach, last night. If we had not done so the waves would have rolled them about on the rocks so much as to have worn them badly. This morning we landed our boats, loaded up, ran down to the head of falls and made portage of a hundred yards. From here we ran with a good many short twists and whirls out into the valley. On our right, left and in front is an almost endless-looking prairie country. The channel of the river widens from 200 to 400 yards, and islands and groves of cottonwood begin to appear along the course of the river. The distance through Cleft Mountain canyon is estimated at about twelve miles. After leaving the canyon we ran on down the valley about twenty-one miles, by river, coming nearly back to the outlet of the canyon we had just left. As it was rather rough work in there, we began to fear the river was going back on us, so we hauled in for the night under some large cottonwood trees, to take a sleep before we entered it again.

JUNE 27.—In looking around last evening among the bluffs, I found that the river had found out its mistake, for it turned reluctantly to the left when within sight of the canyon and went wandering around here and there toward all points of the compass for fifty or sixty miles, when we got pretty tired of that kind of thing and camped for the night.

The boys who have arms have had heaps of fun since we came into the valley, running down and shooting a lot of poor geese, unable to fly for want of full-fledged feathers. When run upon too closely by the boats, they attempt to get away by raising themselves partially out of the water by their pin-feathered wings, and by partly paddling with their feet and rowing with their wings, succeed in getting out of harm's way. On the 28th we ran down to this point and intended to remain in camp until the 6th. This gives time to get some supplies from the agency to replace those lost and other things necessary.

In footing up the estimated distance by river from Green River City to the head of this valley, we find it to amount to about 225 miles; from the head of the valley to this point, about 125 miles. The first estimate is probably nearly correct, being almost all estimated from land points of view. But the latter is doubtless overestimated, having all been guessed at from point to point, while moving along in our boats. In making up our map from these last estimates, and then drawing a line from the mouth of the last canyon to this point, a distance nearly accurately known, we find our map exceeds that in the ratio of about five to three; this would make the distance from the head of the valley here only sixty-five miles, which is doubtless nearly correct. Our map shows the river runs from our starting point to the mouth of Henry's Fork, about 25° east of south; from there to the lower end of Brown's Hole, 25° south of east; from Brown's Hole to the mouth of Bear River, 25° west of south; Bear River to head of this valley southwest, from head of valley here 40° west of south.

This valley, as also the valleys of the White and Uintah for twenty-five or thirty miles, have the appearance of being very fine for agricultural purposes and for grazing. The Indians on Uintah Agency have fine-looking crops of corn, wheat and potatoes, which they put in this Spring on the sod. They have also garden vegetables of all kinds, and are cultivating the red currant. Everything is said to look well. Most of the Indians are now from the agency to see the railroad, while the rest stay to attend to their stock and keep their cattle from getting in and eating up their crops.

We have been nearly eaten up by mosquitoes since lying in camp here, our principal amusement having been fighting and smoking the pests.

Two of the Utes living at the agency are here to take up our mail and some fossils we have collected, and will leave this morning. These are the only Indians we have seen since starting. It is scarcely sunrise yet, but anticipating an early start this morning, I got up early to finish this letter, and having done so will dry up. When or where you will hear from us again is hard to tell. Mr. GOODMAN, one of the wrecked party, leaves us here, being unable to raise a personal outfit for the remainder of the trip, so we now number only nine to finish up our work.

O. G. H.

THE STATE CANALS.

Excursion of the Canal Board Over the Erie Canal.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 26.

The Canal Board started from this city yesterday morning in the steamer *Lewis Lawrence*, Captain MACKEY, on a tour over a portion of the Erie Canal. The following members of the Board were present: Lieutenant-Governor BEACH, Comptroller ALLEN, State Treasurer BRISTOL, State Engineer RICHMOND, Canal Commissioners HAYT, FAY and BASCOM, Auditor BELL, Division Engineer CROCKER, Resident Engineer HOGAN, and several other gentlemen were also with the party. The steamer left the foot of State-street about 11:30 o'clock, and made good headway through the canal for West Troy. She had her flags flying, and attracted a large share of attention along the route. At West Troy a large number of gentlemen were present at the weigh-lock to greet the State officers. Among them were the Collector, the Weighmaster, Hon. GEO. C. BURDETT of Troy, Mr. TIBBETTS of Troy, and many others. After a hurried inspection of the locality, the steamer left on her route. The passage through the sixteen locks was a matter of interest to all on board. The average time of lockage through each lock was about five minutes, and the passage through all the locks to the Crescent level was made in one hour and three-quarters.

At Cohoes, Speaker YOUNGLOVE and Mr. JOHNSON, a resident and prominent business man of the new city, were welcomed on board. During the route to the point named, the condition of the canal was fully discussed, and all agreed that it was never in better order. This portion of the line is more severely taxed than any other between Buffalo and tide-water, and it was gratifying to see that the banks and the structures were in such complete order. Commissioner HAYT and Auditor BELL were as cordial in their commendations as the other officials of the party. All political questions were ruled out in the conversations and discussions indulged in, and the time was occupied in inspecting the great work under review.

The locks known as the "sixteen locks," were constructed thirty-six years ago, and the locks were pronounced as good now as when they were first built. The action of the water and of the seasons, and the constant use to which they had been subjected during the seasons of navigation for so long a period, had not injured the works. This is certainly a high compliment to the skill of the engineers under whose supervision these structures were planned and built.

A large number of boats were moving to and from tide-water, but there were no obstructions or crowds to be seen. Everything seemed to move along in the most perfect order. We were informed by the Canal Commissioners that up to this time, there had never been a better season of navigation than the present. Heretofore the want of water on the Middle Division has been the principal source of solicitude. We were informed by Commissioner HAYT that there cannot possibly be a lack of supply this year. The reservoirs are full, and as yet, but little water has been taken from them—not a drop has been drawn from the De Ruyter Reservoir, one of the main sources of supply for the Long Level. If a long drought should come, there is water in store to meet it.

The Canal Board and their guests stopped at Given's Hotel, Schenectady, last night, and this morning they will renew their journey westward. Their intention is to pursue their inspection at this time as far as Syracuse, or perhaps to Oswego. At a future day the journey will be continued from Syracuse to Buffalo.

Narrow Escape of the Steamship Cambria.

From the Montreal Witness, Aug. 24.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Europe informs us that the third steamship which was reported ashore on Trepassy Bay, simultaneously with the *Germania* and the *Cleopatra*, was the Hamburg steamship *Cambria*, bound for New-York. She struck in shoal water in a dense fog, fortunately in calm weather and with but very little headway on, and the fog lifting almost immediately revealed a high precipitous coast, so near that the jib-boom of the steamer seemed almost to touch the cliff. A part of the cargo—several hundred boxes of lemons—was at once thrown overboard to lighten the bow, and she was floated off in about an hour. The ship was hardly well away from the coast when the impenetrable fog settled down again as densely as before, having unveiled the shore just long enough to reveal the terribly imminent danger in which for that brief period the vessel was placed.

Another Fatal Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 26.

Another has been added to the recent horrible accidents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Yesterday, a man named SACKETT, a brakeman on the gravel train, leaned forward to adjust some of the coupling apparatus while the train was moving rapidly. He lost his hold and fell between the cars, the wheels passing over the middle of his body, and severing it nearly in two, and otherwise mangling it in a horrible manner. SACKETT is said to have belonged in this city.

The Supposed Poisoning by a Physician—The Doctor Exonerated.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of Mrs. ROSINA KLETT, of No. 424 East Ninth-street, whose death was supposed to have resulted from certain powders administered by Dr. WM. PLUMER, of No. 210 Avenue A.

CHAS. KLETT, the husband, deposed to the facts in the case as stated yesterday.

WM. PLUMER, of No. 210 Avenue A, deposed as follows: I am a homeopathic physician, and was called in to attend Mrs. KLETT on the 17th inst.; she was then in a very feeble state, and had violent afterpains; she complained of pain in the stomach, and continued in that condition until the time of her death; her husband asked me for some powders to cause sleep; on Tuesday he came to my house and I gave him four powders, each containing one-eighth of a grain of acetate of morphine; I weighed it myself; I ordered one powder first, and if she did not sleep, to give her another powder after waiting a few hours; I gave these powders to produce sleep; deceased was in a fever and had cramps in the stomach; I doubt now whether she had peritonitis or not; I graduated in Germany.

Drs. WOOSTER BEACH, FINNELL, CLARK and others, who had made the autopsy on the remains, deposed that they found inflammation of the womb and surrounding parts; in their opinion death was caused by *pyæmia* from an abscess; her condition should have been made out by an intelligent physician; if she had severe pains morphine should have been given, if not, that medicine would have been improper; an eighth of a grain of morphine is not a homeopathic dose.

This closed the testimony in the case, and the jury rendered a verdict of "death from *pyæmia*."

Death from an Overdose of Medicine.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest at the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday, in the case of JANE NELSON, 24 years of age, whose death was caused by an overdose of diarrhœa medicine. On the 6th ult. JANE was committed to the workhouse for three months by a Police Justice, and was soon after appointed nurse in one of the wards. The physician in charge gave her a bottle of diarrhœa medicine, with instructions to administer the mixture in suitable doses to the patients in the ward. On Sunday morning last the deceased felt unwell, and thinking that the medicine would do her good, swallowed the contents of the bottle. She soon became unconscious from the overdose, and died on Tuesday last. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered

Remarkable Escape from the Tombs.

On the 28th of July last JAMES BURNS, aged 26, of No. 474 Pearl-street, was arrested for a burglary committed at No. 103 Beekman-street, and on the 30th was committed to the Tombs to await trial. At about midnight on Wednesday he succeeded in effecting his escape under very remarkable circumstances. The prison being at present rather crowded, BURNS was placed in the extreme south-end cell, on the topmost tier in the western section of the male prison, and had for a companion WILLIAM RANAHAN, awaiting trial for petit larceny. The cell is about nine feet high, with a porthole or window near the ceiling about six and a half inches wide and two feet long. To reach this he tore down the wooden shelf at the other side of the cell, and, pressing it in between the walls underneath the window, formed a platform. He then tore up the blanket on his bed into strips and plaited them into a strong rope. Having greased his head he forced it through the porthole, and his body soon followed. He then lowered himself to the roof of the female prison, whence he gained the top of the outer wall. Again using his rope, he lowered himself to the grass plot on the Elm-street side of the prison and escaped. He is still at large evading the pursuit which has been instituted for him. RANAHAN professes entire ignorance of BURNS' intentions and movements.

KEROSENE OIL.

Labors of the Fire Commissioners in the Matter—Marked Improvement in the Quality of the Oil on Sale—What is Needed to Extirpate the Adulterated Compounds.

When the terrible efficiency of kerosene oil as a destructive agent became apparent, soon after its introduction, in consequence of the adulteration to which it was subjected, it will be remembered that Congress passed a law appointing inspectors of the oil, and prescribing such powers and penalties that the evil was sensibly abated, and the quality of the oil so improved, that accidents from its use became rare. The attention of the Legislature of New-York was also called to the subject, and in 1866 that body enacted that no refined petroleum, kerosene, earth or rock oil, or machinery oils, shall be kept upon sale or stored within the corporate limits of the City of New-York, the fire test of which shall be less than 100 degrees fahrenheit; the test to be determined by authorized inspectors, using G. TAGLIABUE'S or other improved instruments, and clothed the Metropolitan Fire Department with the power of enforcing the act in which this provision occurs. So long as the law of Congress was in force and the inspectors appointed under it were actively engaged in the prosecution of their duties, the Fire Commissioners saw no reason for taking part in the crusade against the common enemy that was being so effectively waged by the national authorities. When, however, this national law became inoperative, when the market again became stocked with the adulterated dangerous oil, and loss of life and property daily resulted from its use, the Fire Commissioners determined to enforce the State law upon the subject.

The work began in January last by sending out firemen in citizens' dress into every district of the City to purchase samples of the oil on sale in the groceries and small stores where the bulk of consumers obtained their supplies. In this way 931 samples were secured and were tested under the supervision of Mr. CHAS. T. POLHAMUS as rapidly as possible. As the work progressed it became a matter of wonder that accidents were not far more numerous, as ninety per cent. of the samples did not reach the standard, and many were so far below as to be much more dangerous than so much gunpowder. Of the first three hundred samples, successively tested, only twenty-three reached the standard required by law, and the Commissioners immediately began to issue to the dealers vending the dangerous stuff notices like the following:

"You are hereby notified that the kerosene oil exposed for sale by you is not of the quality, and does not stand the test required by law. The many accidents occurring from the sale of adulterated oils in this City has determined this department to insist upon a rigid observance of the law, an extract from which you will find hereto annexed, and with which you are expected to comply forthwith, or proceedings will be at once commenced for a violation of the same."

These notices brought many persons disposed to quibbe to Firemen's Hall, and a chief object of attack by all of these was the instrument used by the Board. The law specified "TAGLIABUE'S, or other improved instrument," and every dealer determined to trifle with the lives and property of his customers for the sake of a few dollars profit insisted that his oil was unfairly treated by TAGLIABUE, and that there were "improved instruments" that would show it to be above the standard. The Board clearly recognized in this claim a legal difficulty in the way of enforcing the penalties of the law, but determined nevertheless to adhere to TAGLIABUE as the safest test, and do as well as they could until the Legislature shovld amend the law.

But although their labors were thus opposed by the unscrupulous, they were gratified to find that their exertions had resulted in an immediate and sensible improvement in the quality of the bulk of the oil exposed for sale in the City. Immediately after the notices were sent the agents of the Department were dispatched over the same ground to make a second collection of samples, and some three hundred have been already obtained and more than half of them tested. The marked improvement in the quality is plainly apparent by the fact that out of one hundred and ninety-five samples last tested, one hundred and forty-one reached the standard, and some of them were far above it. Gratified by this great diminution of the danger, but determined, if possible, to eradicate it altogether, the Commissioners selected nine cases out of those falling furthest below the standard in which payment was refused, and have commenced suit for the penalty of $50, but in every case where the oil did not reach the legal standard, notice was issued to remove the oil and pay the penalty, and in very many cases the oil was removed and the money paid.

The Commissioners are still actively engaged in efforts to extirpate the adulterated oils; and while satisfied with the progress they have made, are certain that with the slight amendment of the law which has been indicated, will drive it utterly out of the market.

No More Accidents from Persons Being Run Over by City Passenger Railway Cars.

We have examined a new device applicable to railway cars, designed for removing obstructions from the rails, and effectually preventing the hitherto constantly occurring accidents to passengers stepping from the platform, and pedestrians who may stumble or are otherwise thrown in front of the car.

The invention is simple in construction, and can be attached to the car at a comparatively small price. It consists of a hanger secured to the under side of the car frame and in front of each car wheel; to this hanger is attached an arm, to the outer end of which is secured a shield of sheet iron. This shield has a yielding motion by means of suitable springs. The springs are so nicely regulated as to elasticity that the shield readily yields when brought in contact with an uneven surface or broken rail, and yet of sufficient rigidity to insure the removal of any bulky object which may be across its track.

The value of this invention has been fully tested in Philadelphia, where it has been for several months in operation on the cars of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth-street Railway. The following letter from the Superintendent of that road speaks for itself:

OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH
STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1869.

Mr. R. A. Smith:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry as to the merits of the safety guard now in use on the cars of our road, I would state that our Company have had this guard in use for several months, and they are satisfied that it is utterly impossible for persons to be run over by cars having this really valuable invention attached to them. Two instances have occurred recently where this guard showed its perfect adaptation to its purpose. One at or near the intersection of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets, where a person fell down directly in front of the car while in motion. The shield promptly removed him without the slightest injury to his person. The other case was that of a Police officer, who, in jumping off the car, was thrown directly in front of the wheels. In this instance, also, the "guard" removed him from the track without injury of any kind.

I remain yours, respectfully,
W. P. COOPER, Superintendent.

The Visit of Prince Arthur to this City.

The rumor that Mayor HALL has received a notification of the intended visit of Prince ARTHUR, of England, to this City in October next, is untrue. It is understood that the Mayor will be notified of the Prince's visit to New-York, but when that event will take place is not yet decided on.

The East River Bridge.

The surveys for the towers, &c., of the East River Bridge have been completed. The caissons upon which the towers will rest are to be constructed of yellow pine, and 800,000 square feet of lumber will be required to complete the work. In consequence of the immense height to which the towers will be carried, nearly three years will elapse before they are ready for the cables to be stretched across the river.

NEW HOSPITALS.

The German Hospital in Seventy-sixth-street—The Roosevelt Hospital—The New Building of the New-York Hospital.

On the 13th of September, 1866, the corner-stone of the new German Hospital, which is located on the plot of ground bounded by Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, was laid by Mayor GUNTHER. The erection of the building has proceeded slowly, owing to the want of funds, and even at present but one of the two pavilions of which the hospital is to consist has been completed.

Although the establishment is known as the German Hospital, the subscription list bears the names of many of our native-born citizens, and it is intended that persons of all countries, colors, creeds and conditions shall be received there, so far as the capacities of the building will permit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The plans of the architect, Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, of No. 4 Broad-street, comprise two pavilions, running east and west, and a central or "administrative" building, with a small building to be used as a laundry, engine and boiler room. Each pavilion will be 167 feet in length by 52 feet in width at the ends and 30 feet in the centre. The central portion will form the wards. The "administrative" building will be 80 feet by 60; the laundry, 60 by 42. Each pavilion will have a cellar and basement, and will be three stories in height, including the attics. The principal wards will be located in the first and second stories, and will be 106 feet in length by 27 in breadth, with a height of 16 feet. They will each accommodate thirty-two patients, allowing 1,431 cubic feet of space to each person. At one end of each pavilion will be the physicians' and nurses' rooms, convalescent and dining halls, pantries, sculleries and linen closets, hoisting apparatus, dumb-waiters and stairways. At the opposite end will be the water-closets, baths, lavatories, &c. Each pavilion will contain a surgical ward.

In the basement will be located the wards for the reception of persons suffering from accidental injuries and opthalmic diseases. Here, also, will be the examining and store rooms, closets, &c. A tank, ventilating chamber and attendants' rooms will be located in the attic; also, a small private ward.

The principal kitchen, apothecaries' room, laboratory, servants' dining hall and store-rooms will be provided for in the administrative or central building.

The wards will be heated by hot air, the air being warmed by steam coils in the cellar. The cold air will be conducted to the heating chambers from outside, the supply being received thirty feet above the surface of the ground. A fire hose will be placed at each end of the building, on each story.

At present the western pavilion only is completed. The architecture is a modification of the Italian style. The fronts are of faced brick with light stone trimmings. A Mansard roof adds height and effect to the building, which has a dignified and substantial appearance, and is so arranged that abundance of light and air can be obtained by every inmate. The central courts are to be ornamented with fountains and the surrounding grounds laid out in an appropriate manner. The cost so far has been about $190,000.

The trustees of the hospital have not, it is understood, any sum invested for its support, but will rely entirely on subscriptions and donations. The furnishing of the hospital has been partially provided for—the German Ladies' Aid Society having materially assisted in this matter—but many things are still wanted. It has been decided, however, that the hospital shall be opened on the 13th of September next, and it is hoped that its efficiency will not be impaired by want of funds to carry on its operations.

THE ROOSENELT HOSPITAL.

Ground was broken a few days ago for the erection of the Roosevelt Hospital. The location chosen is the block bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues. It will be remembered that the late Mr. —— ROOSEVELT left the sum of $1,000,000 to found and maintain a hospital in this City. The work of designing a suitable building has been intrusted to Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, the well-known architect. It is probable that the corner-stone will be laid at the end of next month.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The managers and trustees of the New-York Hospital have purchased a plot of ground at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, on which a building will be erected covering a space of 100 feet square. It will be used as an adjunct to the principal buildings at Bloomingdale. Excavations have been commenced, and the architect, Mr. CARL PFEIFFER, is engaged in preparing the plans.

Coroners' Cases.

The inquest in the case of THOMAS DELANEY, the lad, late of No. 435 West Twenty-sixth-street, who died from the effects of violence received by being struck on the head by a stone thrown at him by another lad, will be held on Saturday by Coroner KEENAN. A *post-mortem* examination has been made by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, who found that death had resulted from a compound fracture of the skull. The lad who threw the stone has not yet been arrested.

JOHN O'BRIEN, aged 7 years, died yesterday morning at the residence of his parents, in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, from injuries received on Wednesday by a heavy stone falling upon his abdomen, from a Seventh-avenue car loaded with stone, upon which he was attempting to climb. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 218 William-street, in the case of CHARLES MALITZKY, a native of Poland, who committed suicide on Sunday morning last by swallowing a quantity of arsenic. A verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury.

The remains of the man found in the water, off Pier No. 46 East River, on Wednesday, have been identified as those of MICHAEL FROST, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, late a baker at No. 386 Cherry-street. An inquest was held by Coroner ROLLINS and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. It was asserted that the deceased had been thrown overboard from a steamer while on an excursion, but no evidence corroborating this statement could be obtained.

Crimes and Casualties.

The robbery of the house of Mr. SCHANCK at Fort Washington, which the Thirty-second Precinct telegraphed as a $15,000 affair, proved, when the facts were obtained from a more reliable source, than the Sergeant in charge at Carmansville, to have been a very ordinary robbery, where no more than $1,500 worth was stolen. Mrs SCHANCK surprised a sneak thief just as he had made up his package of plate and jewelry, with which he jumped from a window and escaped. A full list of the articles stolen has been furnished to Chief Detective KELSO at the Central Police Office, but there is little hope that any of them will ever be recovered.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning LAWRENCE HINES, of No. 559 First-avenue, was walking up Second-avenue, when he met HUGH GILLOUGHBY, who turned around and walked with him. When they reached the corner of Twenty-seventh-street, GILLOUGHBY, it is alleged, without any immediate provocation being given, drew a revolver and fired four shots at HINES, one of which grazed his right hip, making a slight scratch. It does not appear that any arrest was made.

AUGUSTUS HOLTON, a colored man, residing at Englewood, N. J., fell yesterday at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets, and injured his ankle so seriously that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BARNEY SLAVIN, of No. 311 Monroe-street, yesterday fell through the hatchway from the third floor of the store corner of Water and East streets, and was badly injured. He was taken home.

It was reported from the Sixteenth Precinct yesterday afternoon that at 1 o'clock P. M., officer DAVIS shot a mad dog at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, which had just bitten two boys.

James Jackson, the foreman of the laborers excavating a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon by falling into the sewer. He was taken home.

THE WEIGHMASTER'S FRAUDS.

The Case of General Egan—Attempt to Impeach the Character of a Government Witness—The Examination to be Closed on Monday.

The examination with regard to the alleged frauds of Thomas W. Egan, in the preparation of his pay-rolls while acting as United States Weigher, was resumed yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney Jackson conducted the case for the Government. A number of witnesses were produced for the defence, for the purpose of impeaching the character of one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.

John Farrell testified: I have worked in Egan's district; I know Wilkes, and spoke to him after the first day's hearing in this case; I asked him if General Egan would get out of it; Wilkes replied, "No, the —— Irish Copperhead;" nothing was said as to the meaning of getting out of it; never had any other conversation with him about the matter.

Cross-examined—Only Mr. Wilkes and myself were present at the conversation.

William Everett testified: I am a counseler-at-law; I have known Wilkes for nearly two years; have not had business dealings with him; would not believe him under oath when he was interested; I should be slow to believe him anyhow.

Cross-examined—I was engaged in prosecuting him for grand larceny; never heard him testify under oath; Messrs. Wilkes, Clew and one or two others were the parties concerned in the prosecution; the charge against Wilkes was sustained; heard the Magistrate say that he had sent the papers to the Grand Jury; Justice Ledwith heard the case; the proceedings were instituted about two years ago; do not know that Wilkes was ever indicted.

Christopher Fine testified: I know that to be Justice Ledwith's signature. (Wilkes had bond shown to witness and introduced as evidence.) I advised Mr. Wilkes in some matters about two years ago; he told me that his wife had mortgaged some furniture which he owned without his volition or consent; I told him that the mortgage would not affect his title to the property; I believe that he subsequently removed the furniture or caused it to be removed, and from that removal grew the charge of larceny. (The witness' evidence was pronounced inadmissable in the case, excepting that part relating to Justice Ledwith's signature.)

John Dolan testified: I am a merchant tailor in Broadway; I know Mr. Wilkes; I would not believe him under oath; I know him to have told lies from conversations with me.

On being cross-examined, witness said that his opinion of Wilkes' character was based on the larceny complaint. He said that several persons had the same views in regard to Wilkes as he had, but was unable to give all their names.

Subsequently defendant's counsel called the names of Judge McCunn, Health Officer Swinburne and several other persons, representing that they had been subpœnaed as witnesses in the case. None of the parties having responded to their names, the Commissioner announced that he would issue attachments against them in case he received affidavits that they had been regularly served with subpœnas. The examination was then adjourned until Monday next at 2 o'clock, at which time the decision will probably be rendered in the case.

Proposed New Buildings—Prospect for the Coming Fall Season.

There seems to be somewhat of a falling off in the number of new buildings now being erected, though the decrease, in this particular, is not remarkable at this season of the year. The month of August is generally characterized by such a slackening of the building furor, which is at other times a marked feature of New-York capitalists. Experts say that a decrease of new buildings may invariably be looked for from "after the Fourth" until about the 15th of September. From this last-mentioned date until the cold season fairly sets in, the business increases, and, if times are in any wise brisk, the building trades generally find full employment. There is no reason why this rule should be very materially altered during the coming Fall season. Brick is greatly reduced in price since last Fall; in fact, it is much cheaper now than it was at the opening of the Spring season. Lumber is no higher than it was then. The chief complaint among builders is, that the stringency in the money market prevents, to a great extent, short loans, so that it is difficult to meet contractors' calls for payment as the work of erection progresses. Should this stringency continue, it will doubtless make a difference as to the number of buildings to be erected, as compared with the record for this time last year. Last Fall, although building material was higher than now, money was more easily obtainable, and the prospective interest accruing, in the shape of high rents, induced many to run risks in borrowing in order to build, that they are not now so willing to undertake. That rents must come down in May next seems to be a foregone conclusion, and hence those who, last year, built to hire, are now, to a great extent, seeking other investments for their capital. The rate of wages, too, in all the building trades, has an upward tendency, which fact, also, contributes to make real-estate men hold back with regard to putting up new houses.

The following is the record of proposed new buildings entered in the Superintendent's office for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 26:

Plan No. 905.—Aug. 18, one second-class brick dwelling, front of brown-stone and brick, situated on the south side of Sixtieth-street, west of Second-avenue; size of building, 17 by 50 feet; three stories and basement; owned by Thomas and John J. Crimmins.

Plan No. 906.—Aug. 18, one brick tenement and rear stable, situated at No. 151 East Fortieth-street; size of building, 29 by 50 feet; four stories and cellar; owned by Lawrence R. Kerr.

Plan No. 907.—Aug. 19, one brick building for offices, situated at No. 21 Old-slip; size of building, 25 by 20 feet; four stories; owned by F. J. Waydell & Co.

Plan No. 908.—Aug. 20, two brick packing-houses on the north side of Fortieth-street, west of Eleventh-avenue; size of buildings, 75 by 80 feet; three stories; owned by D. & A. Allerton.

Plan No. 909.—Aug. 20, three brick tenements, situated at Nos. 329, 331 and 333 East Forty-sixth-street; size of buildings, 25 by 54 feet; five stories; owned by Henry Clausen, Sr.

Plan No. 910.—Aug. 20, two frame tenements, brick foundations, iron fronts, situated on the south side of Fortieth-street, west of Ninth-avenue; size of buildings, 25 by 28 feet; three stories and basement; owned by Phillip L. Hoffman.

Plan No. 911.—Aug. 20, one brick stable, situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, west of Second-avenue; size, 25 by 23 feet; two stories; owned by Edward Badger.

Plan No. 912.—Aug. 20, three first-class brick dwellings, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, east of Fifth-avenue; size of buildings, 18 feet 9 inches by 45 feet; two stories and basement; owned by F. H. Farrell.

Plan No. 913.—Aug. 21, one corrugated iron store and dwelling, brick front, situated at No. 510 Tenth-avenue; size of building, 14 by 26 feet; two stories; owned by James Scallan.

Plan No. 914.—Aug. 23, one brick stable, situated at Nos. 542, 544 and 546 West Thirty-third-street; size of building, 75 by 35 feet; one story; owned by M. Goodkind.

Plan No. 915.—Aug. 23, six first-class brick dwellings, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Second-avenue; size of buildings, each 16 feet 8 inches by 45 feet; three stories; owned by T. G. Churchill.

Plan No. 916.—Aug. 23, one brick store and tenement-house, situated at No. 89 Third-street; size of building, 25 by 70 feet; five stories and basement; owned by John Guth.

Plan No. 917.—Aug. 23, one second-class brick dwelling, situated on the northwest corner of Prince and Greene streets; size of building, 30 by 35 feet; two stories; owned by John Gerkin.

Plan No. 918.—Aug. 23, one second-class brick dwelling, situated on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, east of First-avenue; size of building, 18 feet 9 inches by 32 feet; two stories; owned by Michael Murray.

Plan No. 919.—Aug. 24, one brick store and tenement-house, situated on the north side of Fifty-third-street, east of First-avenue; size of building, 20 by 55 feet; four stories; owned by P. H. Slatterly.

Plan No. 920.—Aug. 24, three first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, west of First-avenue; size of buildings, 20 by 46 feet; three stories and basement; owned by Jas. Wood.

Plan No. 921.—Aug. 24, two brick tenements, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of buildings, one 22 by 50 and the other 28 by 50 feet; four stories: owned by James Wood.

Plan No. 922.—Aug. 24, ten first-class dwellings, stone fronts, situated on the north side of Seventy-first-street, west of Ninth-avenue; size of buildings, 20 by 50 feet; three stories and basement; owned by J. W. Ogden, Jr.

Plan No. 923.—Aug. 24, one brick tenement, situated on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, east of Third-avenue; size of building, 21 by 40 feet; four stories; owned by Mr. Mooney.

Plan No. 924.—Aug. 24, two frame dwellings, situated on the east side of First-avenue, north of Eighty-eighth-street; size of each building, 18½ by 40 feet; two stories and basement; owned by Thomas Smith.

Plan No. 925.—Aug. 24, four first-class brick dwellings, brown-stone fronts, situated on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, east of Sixth-avenue; size of buildings, each 18¾ by 50 feet; owned by S. L. Bradley and others.

Plan No. 926.—Aug. 24, one first-class brick building, brown-stone front, situated on the south side of Fifty-sixth-street, east of Sixth-avenue; size of building, 25 by 58 feet; four stories; owned by James G. and Robert B. Lynd.

Plan No. 927.—Aug. 24, one brick store, situated at No. 366 Water-street; size of building, 25 by 50 feet; three stories; owned by Daniel Daly.

Plan No. 928.—Aug. 25, one frame dwelling, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, west of Broadway; size of building, 32 by 35 feet; three stories; owned by J. Acker.

Total for the week: First-class dwellings, (brick,) 27; second-class dwellings, (brick,) 2; frame dwellings, 3; stores, 2; stables, 3; tenement-houses, 9; other buildings, 3; total, 49.

Base Ball—Peter Totans vs. Nationals.

On Tuesday an interesting game was played at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, between the Peter Totans and the Nationals, the latter a newly-formed club, composed of workmen in the National Wire Works of Howard & Morse, and much to the surprise of their friends and multitudes on the ground, came off victorious. The following is the score by innings:

Peter Totans	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	6—21
Nationals	3	1	6	8	14	1	0	4	14—51

Relief for the Philadelphians.

Messrs. Benedict, Torrey & Twombly, of this City, have sent forward a quantity of combination fire hose, in connection with a mammoth steam pump, and will commence at once to force water in the reservoirs of that city.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

No.	No.
56—Breese vs. Breeze.	63—Rogers vs. Sheehan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3459—Maraus vs. Fleischhauer.	3460—Idstrom vs. Blaine.
3307—Colman vs. The Atlantic Columbian Company.	3461—Adler vs. Schuck.
3398—Cole vs. Sinclair.	3448—Wardell vs. Curnana.
3427—Turner vs. Osborn.	3462—Churchill vs. Benedict.
3443—Stanford vs. McElroy	3456—Babcock vs. Henshel.
——Sanguinette vs. Maxwell.	3457—Hall vs. Hardenburg.
	3459—Marcus vs. Fleischhauer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 26.

By Judge Barnard.

Mark Branigan *vs.* The Grocers' National Bank et al.; motion granted and injunction dissolved with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 26.

By Judge Jones.

Catharine A. Mitchell *vs.* James Styles; motion granted and guardian appointed.

John Moran *vs.* John McSwegan; motion granted and referee appointed.

Henry H. Smith *vs.* Philip Smith; all the proposed amendments except the twenty-first are disallowed. Some alterations to the proposed case have been made by me. The proposed case as altered and settled is ordered on file.

Tallman *vs.* Tallman; both motions denied without costs.

Samuel Ramsfelder *vs.* Henry Wormser; bail reduced to $500.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge McCunn.

IMPORTANT OPINION IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

William H. Ball et al. vs. Milton A. Goodenough et al.—The plaintiffs in this action procured an order from Judge Monell, requiring the examination of the defendants in regard to their property. It appears that afterward the plaintiffs obtained an order from Judge Freedman appointing a receiver over one of the judgment debtor's property. Mr. H. C. Denison, counsel for the judgment debtor, moved to vacate the order appointing the receiver, and took several objections to the order, one of which was that "Judge Freedman" had no power to make the order under the Code. Judge McCunn granted the motion and delivered the following opinion: "The rule is now settled that an application for the appointment of a receiver must be made to the Judge who granted the order of reference, and who appointed the referee to examine as to the property of the judgment debtor. No other Judge out of Court has the power. Such was (Code 298) the practice as held in the case of Smith and another *vs.* Johnson, 7 How. Rep., 39. Again, the Code requires that the order should be a chamber order, and that the same must be filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and it is only from the time the receiver receives a copy of the order, certified by the County Clerk, that he has any power to act at all. The Judge in an order appointing a receiver, has no authority to direct an assignment of personal property, and in respect to debts, he can only forbid any transfer or other disposition of them until an opportunity be given the receiver to sue. People *vs.* Halburt, 5 How. P. R., 446-9, N. Y. Leg. Observer 245. The motion must therefore be granted.

H. C. Denison for the motion; James A. Sherman opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 25.

Before Judge Barnard.

A QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Ferdinand G. Scheef vs. Catharine Birkle.—This was a motion made by the plaintiff's attorney for leave to issue an execution against the defendant for his accrued costs. It seems that plaintiff, Scheef, sued the defendant for the sum of $400. The defendant appeared by attorney, and the cause was referred to David Hawley, Esq., as sole referee. Pending the hearing the defendant paid Scheef $100 in full for settlement of his claim, and Scheef subsequently disappeared. Plaintiff's counsel moved that leave be given him to issue an execution for his costs and disbursements (upward of $150) against the defendant. Defendant's counsel opposed the motion, on the ground that the settlement was final, and the plaintiff's attorney must look to his own client; and also that the Court had no power in the premises. The Court thought differently and granted the motion with $10 costs.

J. H. Cornell for the motion; Geo. J. Greenfield opposed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

DISCHARGE OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

An examination was commenced yesterday in the case of Captain Stirling, of the bark *Nanny T. Bell*, charged with having assaulted a colored steward named Arthur Colburn, during the last voyage of the vessel from Montevideo to this port; but the evidence was not deemed sufficient to sustain the complaint. The accused was accordingly discharged.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

STEALING COATS.

Patrick O'Shay, of No. 548 Pearl-street, caused the arrest yesterday of John Welsh, a tailor, whom he charged with having stolen four coats, valued at $72, the property of Jacob Peiser. O'Shay alleges that on the night of the 23d inst. Welsh slept in the same room with him, and the next morning Welsh had disappeared with the property. The accused was committed for trial.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A PARTNER.

Last Tuesday evening, Franz Hinrich and Henry Meyer, the proprietors of a low saloon in the basement of No. 67½ Greenwich-street, became engaged in a business quarrel, during which Meyer assaulted Hinrich with a carving knife. Meyer was arrested, and on complaint of Hinrich was locked up in the Tombs. Annie Kinsley, one of the inmates of the establishment, now alleges that on Wednesday night, while Meyer was in the Tombs, she saw Hinrich force open Meyer's trunk and take therefrom $170 in greenbacks. She thereupon caused his arrest. When before the Magistrate, he claimed that as he was a partner, he had a right to the money. He was, however, committed to prison.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BURGLARS.

Mr. B. F. Mather appeared in Court yesterday and preferred a complaint against Christian Start, Charles Start and Charles W. Flood, *alias* Hurd, the burglars arrested several days ago, an account of whose exploits in Massachusetts has already appeared in the Times. Mr. Mather deposed that his store at Williamstown, Mass., had been robbed on the night of June 21, and $200 worth of boots and shoes and $100 worth of dry goods were stolen from the place. About $128 worth of the goods were found in the possession of the accused at No. 434 East Fifteenth-street. They were remanded to the Tombs for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A DESPERATE THIEF.

Wednesday afternoon one James Smith, who claims to be a painter, entered the store No. 50 Fourth-avenue and snatched from the showcase ten silver watches, two gold watches and twenty gold rings, with which he escaped to the street, but being pursued by Officer Bemis, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was arrested with the stolen property in his possession. When arraigned he pleaded guilty, but said that he was drunk when he committed the offence. He was sent to prison to await a trial at the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 26, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$120,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67 s3	121⅛	10	Tenth Nat. Bk.	105
40,000	do. b3	121⅛	30	B'k of Comm'h	112
50,000	do.	121⅛	50	Cum. Coal Pf. b30	36
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small	120⅝	200	N. Y. Cen.	203⅛
			8	do. bet. call.	204
6,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅛	100	Hudson R.	184½
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	115	200	Harlem R. b. c.	160½
20,000	U. S. 6s., Cur.	110⅛	500	Reading R.	96⅛
35,000	do.	110	10	Lake S. & M. S.	107⅛
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s. ex c.	60½	500	do.	106⅝
5,000	Missouri 6s	86⅝	200	do. b3	107
30,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	65	5	Mich. Cen.	129⅝
3,000	Erie 1st M.	98	100	Ill. Cen.	139⅛
1,000	Erie 3d M.	90⅛	300	C., C. Cin. & I. R	78¾
2,000	do.	90⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	85
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	1200	do.	85⅛
4,000	do.	91⅛	200	do. b10	85½
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	99	700	do.	85⅛
5,000	Chic. B. & Q. 8s	108	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
5,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	98⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅜
5,000	do.	98⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	79⅛
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	90⅛	200	do.	79⅛
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94¼	100	do.	79⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	88
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	92	200	do.	87¼
2,000	N. J. Cen., n. b.	95½	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91	100	do.	31½
2,000	Peninsular R., 1st M.	96	200	do.	31⅛
			100	Chic. & Alt. ex div.	153⅛
9,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	83½	100	N. J. Cen.	105
10	Bk. of Commerce.	128	100	do.	105
24	Ocean Bank	102	100	do. s30	105
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	80⅛	100	do. bet. call	105⅛
200	do.	80⅛	94	Mor. & Es.	88⅛
25	do. s30	81	13	Nor. & Wor.	112
100	do. bet. call	80⅛	21	Rome & Watert'n	100⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	123	$38,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅝
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	114⅛	21,500	do.	120⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67	120⅞	5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'62	123
65,000	do. b3	121	35,000	do.	123⅛
10,500	do.	121			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N. C. St 6s	56	100	Hudson R.	185⅛
75,000	N. C. St. 6s. new spec. tax	53½	200	L. S. & M. S.	106⅝
			100	Morris & Ess. R.	88⅛
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex C.	55	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	84⅞
300	W. U. T. b. c.	37⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
50	Adams Ex.	57	100	do. b30	95⅛
200	do. bet. call.	56⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	78⅛
100	Wells-Far. Ex.	18⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅞
100	Am. Mer. U. Ex. bet. call	37	100	do.	87
			200	N. J. Central	105⅛
200	New-York Cen.	204⅛	50	do.	105⅛
200	do.	204⅛	30	P., Ft. W. & C. Gd.	89⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. b10	204⅛
100	West. U. T.	37⅛	700	Reading	96

THURSDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Sinking Fund of the United States made a further purchase of United States 5-20s at noon to-day to the amount of a million of dollars. The prices paid were about ⅛ ₱ cent. above the two million purchases of yesterday. The offers, it will be borne in mind, are on the face of the Bonds, the accrued interest being paid to the seller as a separate transaction. The purchase to-day completes the August orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is expected that his orders for September will be made public on or before Wednesday next, Sept. 1.

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
E. Brandon & Co.	$145,000	119.67@119.93
W. H. Ballyntine	50,000	119.74
Zerega & Co.	20,000	119.90@120.03
Vermilye & Co.	600,000	119.74
E. A. Boody	100,000	121½
Reid, Leo & Co.	100,000	119.95@120.24
Marx & Co.	250,000	119.80@119.62
Corne & Stanton	62,000	119.50@120.15
F. B. Noyes	20,000	119.80@119.90
Hatch, Foote & Co.	20,000	120.60
E. Sweet & Co.	29,000	119.77
Friedman & Co.	94,000	119.70@120
Frank & Gans	115,000	119.53@119.78
Baker & Kitchen	21,000	119.50
C. Allardyce	25,000	119.50
Humbert Bros.	244,000	119.28@121
Jay Cooke & Co.	1,000,000	119.74@119.77
Total offers	$2,885,000	

ACCEPTED OFFERS FOR UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Jay Cooke & Co.	$246,800	119.74
E. Sweet & Co.	6,000	119.40@119.52
Friedman & Co.	25,000	119.70
Frank & Gans	15,000	119.53
Baker & Kitchen	21,000	119.50
C. Allardyce	25,000	119.50
Humbert Bros.	210,000	119.28@119.70
Marx & Co.	150,000	119.60@119.62
Corne & Stanton	20,000	119.50@119.60
E. Brandon & Co.	70,000	119.62@119.71
Vermilye & Co.	200,000	119.67@119.74
W. H. Ballyntine	12,000	119.74
Total accepted	$1,000,000	

The purchases are divided as follows:

1862	$290,000	1867	$4,000
1864	174,000	1868	21,000
1865	512,000		
Total			$1,000,000

The Public Funds, in the open market, were firm before the Treasury purchases, and there was an additional improvement in the tone of the dealings later in the day. The Cable quotations, against the influence of higher Gold on this side, came better by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. than yesterday, which helped to strengthen the demand for 1862s and 1867s in the Afternoon, other descriptions sympathizing more or less. The 1862s left off 123¼, and the 1867s 121@121⅛ ₱ cent. The sales of Gold in the morning opened at 134 ₱ cent., and in the course of the day gradually fell off to 133 ₱ cent., or ⅝ ₱ cent. lower than last night. The Foreign Exchanges were also ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. weaker, the closing quotations being on the basis of 109¼ ₱ cent. for standard 60-day Bankers on London. The Customs demand was again large—nearly eight hundred thousand dollars—but most of the Importers seem to provide in advance for their wants for Customs account. Money showed increased ease from the Currency disbursements from the Treasury on the purchases of yesterday of United States 5-20s. The rates on call loan are 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Treasury Office will begin the payments of the September (half yearly) Interest on the United States 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents on Wednesday next. The whole amount to be disbursed is $4,887,000. The holders of the Registered Stock, by signing receipts in advance, and the holders of ten or more coupons, by leaving their schedules for examination, can receive their Gold Checks on Tuesday, Aug. 31, after regular Bank hours, by applying at the Pine-street rooms, (left hand of entrance,) where other parties holding Registered Stock will be accommodated, after Tuesday, with comfortable seats to await their turn, if there should be a crowd. Assistant Treasurer Butterfield also notifies that parties resident out of the City, choosing to assume the risk and expense of carriage both ways, may remit coupons by mail or express, with their Post Office address, and payment, when due, will be made by remittance of gold or Gold Notes, by mail or express, as may be directed, or by remittance of gold check payable to order, which will be cashed only upon presentation by banks or known responsible parties in this City.

The Railway market improved on New-York Central 3 ₱ cent. this forenoon, which gave a fair tone to the general New-York and Western list. Next to Central the largest business was in the North-West Stocks, divided between Common and Preferred, and there was a steady feeling in the St. Pauls and Lake Shore Stocks, but without any pronounced movement or buoyancy in either. In Chicago and Rock Island there was but little done. The price holds comparatively steady, and the Stock is not superabundant on the Street for cash delivery, and it is suspected that there is reasonable ground for the rumor that the Pennsylvania Central people have purchased and withdrawn from market, with a view to ultimate control, a considerable portion of the Capital. Hudson River followed New-York Central in the advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. The Stock of the Reading Company moves sluggishly, although the Road has now the advantage of a monopoly of the Schuylkill Coal trade, and is reported to be making net from $600,000 to $800,000 per month. The Southern State Bonds were quiet, and Pacific Mail Stock better than yesterday.

After the late Board the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅞	123⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	121	121⅛
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	54	53⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	87	86⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	49½	49
New-York Central	201½	202⅞
Reading Railway	95⅞	95¼
Chicago and Rock Island	114½	114⅛
Northwest Common	84½	83⅝
Northwest Preferred	95⅞	95¼
Pacific Mail Company	80¼	79⅞
St. Paul Preferred	87¼	86⅞
St. Paul Common	79¼	78⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	31⅛
Hudson River	182¾	184½
Harlem	161	160
Lake Shore	106⅝	106
Wabash	83⅝	82¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	122⅛	5-20 coup. n. i., 1865	120⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	121⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	122⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	122⅛	10-40 coup.	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	122⅛	6s currency	110⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Can. bonds, 1870	99	Missouri 6s	86⅞
Ill. Cou. 6s, 1877	99	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. Cou. 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	64⅛
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	84
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873	98	California 7s	128
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878	97	Califor. 7s, large bds	125⅛
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	60½	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	53½	Rhode Island 6s	99
Vir. 6s, ex cou	55	N. Y. Reg. Bty Loan	109
Vir. 6s, new bonds	59	N. Y. Cou. Bty Loan	108⅛
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 7s, Can. Ln., '70	101
Georgia 7s, new bds	91	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '72	103
North Car. 6s	55½	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '73	103
North Car. new bds	49	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '74	103
South Car. new bds	65		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Irving	110
Merchants'	125	Metropolitan	136
Mechanics'	140	Market	120
America	142	Nassau	106
City	205	Corn Exchange	132
Phenix	109	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	150	Import'rs' & Trad'rs'	140
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Park	170
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	113
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	105½
Commerce	125½	Ninth National	112
Ocean	101	Tenth National	104½
American Exchange	115½	Eleventh Ward	100
Chatham	168	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	121	Bank's & Brok's As'n	107
Hanover	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	91	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. W. 2d M., '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	97	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	97
Erie 1st M. Ex.	97	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	90	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	82	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98¾
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	76½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	99	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	100⅜	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct., '69-72	128	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. C., n., 1st M. 8s, '82	128½	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	95½
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	98⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	94½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90⅛	Cl. & Pitts. Con. Skg. F	83
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70	119½	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91½	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	81	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77¼	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90
Chi. & N. W. Skg. F.	92½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	95½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	100⅛
Con. 7 ₱ ct. Con.	94¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	109	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	83
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	89	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	70
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97½
Tol., W. & W. C. C. Sk. F.	85½	Tol., Peo. & War., E. D.	80

UNITED STATES TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26.

General balance yesterday	$91,128,472
Gold receipts	746,846
Gold payments	55,709
Gold balance	82,064,138
Currency receipts	192,560
Currency payments	2,626,323
Currency balance	7,344,742
General balance	91,929,937
Customs—Included in gold receipts	736,000

The attention of Bond buyers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Utley & Dougherty, No. 11 Wall-street, in regard to an Illinois Township Loan of 10 ₱ cents.

Of the harvest results at the Northwest, Messrs. Geo. I. Jones & Co., of Milwaukee, write thus:

"The harvest in the country tributary to this market, say in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa, is about half completed, and though the farmers have been more or less troubled with rainy days, we think that to this time none of the wheat has been damaged, the rains in every instance so far having been followed by fine, drying winds and bright sunshine. There was a very heavy rain yesterday afternoon and evening, and the clouds are still overhanging, but the indications are that we will have clear weather before the day is over. The receipts of new wheat have scarcely exceeded 10,000 to 15,000 bushels. The quality has given great satisfaction and the general opinion seems to be that it is the best crop we have had since 1860. One very important feature is the remarkably heavy weight. It is fully three pounds per bushel heavier, the old No. 1 weighing only 58½ and 59 pounds, and the new 61½ and 62 pounds. We think millers will find it yield more flour than the old crop. The farmers are cutting the wheat rather greener than usual, the harvest being late, and they being afraid to let it stand longer. Millers think that this produces a thinner skin, and they prefer the earliest cut for flouring. The weight is all heavy enough for No. 1, but lack of cleanness, &c., will cause more or less No. 2. It is thought that the crop will prove ¾ to ⅞ No. 1. In Minnesota it is said to be all No. 1, and that the average yield won't be far from 25 bushels per acre. The receipts, as yet, have all been from one section, say from Sauk and Dane Counties, in this State, where the soil is sandy and early. The arrivals thus far have been lots threshed in the fields as soon as cut, and the color is not as bright as it would have been after being stacked and sweated. There is very little smut this year. We look for pretty free arrivals of the new wheat by the 1st of September. The crop of oats is large, and the quality fine and heavy. The barley crop is also large, but the quality is poor, being badly stained. Rye is good, crop and quality.

Our wheat market, during the past week, has declined 13 cents per bushel on No. 1 Spring, and 8 cents on No. 2. We are still proportionately higher than any eastern market, and prices must undergo considerable change before we can expect any demand for shipment."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent., Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

Issued by the

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We can recommend these bonds as a cheap and first-class investment.

A limited amount only for sale before advancing the price.

Pamphlets giving full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Resin, bbls	55
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Petroleum, r., bbls	1,310
Cotton, bales	34	Cut Meats, pkgs	3
Copper, bbls	20	Lard, pkgs	54
Copper, cases	814	Butter, pkgs	1,134
Eggs, bbls	991	Cheese, pkgs	16,242
Flour, bbls	18,570	Tallow, pkgs	50
Meal, bbls	500	Stearine, pkgs	25
Wheat, bushels	201,976	Starch, boxes	630
Oats, bushels	35,133	Tobacco, hhds	152
Corn, bushels	42,978	Tobacco, bls. & cs.	847
Dried Fruit, pkgs	36	Wool, bales	794
Hemp, bales	13	Whisky, bbls	400
Hops, bales	190	Tallow Oil, bbls	30
Leather, sides	10,603		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—415,410 lbs. Cheese, 55,982 bushels Wheat, 973 bales Cotton, 350 bbls. Flour, 59,974 lbs. Bacon, 179,295 lbs. Lard, 2 pkgs. Hardware, 1 cask Furs, 90 cases Shells, 4 cases Primers, 18 cases Hats, 7 cases Machinery, 4 cases Drugs, 18 bales Rags, 25 casks Ashes.

By the ship *La Gloire*, for Liverpool—437 bbls. Resin, 1,709 bbls. Flour, 29 bales Cotton, 33,544 bushels Wheat, 434 tons Logwood.

By the bark *J. Hatfield*, for Cork—25,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Koniggratz*, for Cork—25,965 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—1,068 bbls. Resin, 462 boxes Extract Quercitron, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 7 cases Cigars, 351 bales Tobacco, 333 hhds. Tobacco, 158 cases Tobacco, 33 seroons Tobacco, 2 bbls. Potash, 3 bales Furs, 20 bbls. Sweepings, 47 tierces Pork, 90 bbls. Wine, 435 bags Pepper, 6,437 bushels Grain, 792 lbs. Beeswax, 10 bbls. Bark.

By the bark *St. Agnello*, for Gloucester—20,620 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Albina*, for London—22,391 bushels Wheat, 3,893 bbls. Flour, 3,000 Staves, 404 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and steady at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 lbs. Pearls rule dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio meets with a ready sale at full rates; 4,368 bags by the *Queen of the Fleet*, 820 by the *Merrimac*, and 520 by the *Garonne* were disposed of to-day on private terms. The stock of Rio in importers' hands this morning was 109,364 bags. The movements in other kinds, during the week, Messrs. Amann & Co. sum up thus: 422 bags Laguayra sold in lots for consumption at 17c.@17½c.; 299 bags Maracaibo, 191 bags African, and 84 bags Angostura, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,586 bags Ceylon Skimmings sold at auction at 10c.@27½c. currency; 500 bags St. Domingo sold for export to Europe at 10c., gold, in bond; 2,500 bags St. Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands. The stock of other than Rio in first hands is 37,446 bags and 68,269 mats, including of Java, 920 bags; Java, 68,269 mats; Ceylon, 11,987 bags; Maracaibo, 10,061 bags; Laguayra, 4,661 bags; St. Domingo, (10c., gold, in bond,) 1,925 bags; Costa Rica, 1,172 bags; Manila, 4,769 bags, and of Mexican, 251 bags. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@17½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COAL—Prices have not varied since our last; the demand has been on a limited scale. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will offer 80,000 tons of their Scranton Coal at auction, at noon next Wednesday, Sept. 1, through Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., with a view to the formal resumption of the monthly sales, which formerly constituted so important a feature of this branch of business. The sale will doubtless be a fair test of the actual temper of the general market.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather firmer, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,570 bales, including 1,049 bales to spinners, and 521 bales to speculators. Sales have been also reported of 300 bales, on the basis of Low Middling, September delivery, on private terms; 50 bales do., October delivery, 29½c.; 450 bales do., November delivery, part at 28¾c.; and 300 bales do., December delivery, part at 27¼c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	30¾	30⅞	32¾	31
Good Ordinary	32¾	32⅞	32¾	33
Low Middlings	33¾	34	34¼	34¼
Middlings	34¾	35	35¼	35½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,154
Receipts last week	1,384
Receipts preceding week	1,316
Receipts since July 1	362,977
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	678,216
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,496
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	652,314
Export clearances since our last	1,007
Exports since Jan. 1	183,874
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	267,617
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,351
Estimated stock on hand here	7,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,247,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,968
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,443,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	15,000
Estimated stock same time last year	46,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—A restricted business has been reported in State and Western Flour, which has been generally offered with more freedom at a further material reduction in prices, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 25; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$6 75; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 35@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,500 bbls. Extra State for export, at $6 55 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 25
Extra State	6 40@ 7 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 15@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 35@11 00

Southern Flour continues very quiet at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 380 bbls. at $6 25@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$11 65 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inactive and nominal at $6 50@$9 for Extra, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in light demand at $4 30@$6 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal has been in request at $5 25@$5 75 for Western; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25@$5 35 for Baltimore, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 280 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and purchased, at, however, decidedly lower prices, closing in favor of buyers, influenced, in part, by the unfavorable private reports from Liverpool. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 198,500 bushels, part to arrive soon, including White Western at $1 65@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 60, chiefly at $1 55@$1 57½ for good to strictly prime; No. 1 Spring (in small lots,) at from $1 55@$1 65; No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 50, chiefly at from $1 40@$1 41 for soft, and $1 42@$1 45 for fair ordinary; No. 3 Spring at $1 35; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 52@$1 58; White Southern at $1 62@$1 73; and Red and Amber do. at $1 53@$1 58, chiefly at $1 56½ for Prime Amber Maryland and Tennessee ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand and quoted firmer, but it closes less buoyantly; sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 90c.@$1 10 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 14 for poor to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 14@$1 16 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats have been in fair request and generally quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 62c.@63c. for Old Western, and 61c.@65c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, the latter an exceptional price, closing with 63c. bid for Prime, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 2,059 bbls. Flour and 89,526 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 50,965 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 22,391 bushels Wheat for London; 20,620 bushels Wheat for Gloucester, and 6,437 bushels Rye for Bremen.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday covered 49 loads of lumber, 11 of wheat, 13 of coal, 4 each of corn, flour and staves, and 1 each of stone, malt, salt and oil. List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 25:

Lumber—J. L. Davis, Rome; Seth Clarke, Rome; J. E. Foster, Oswego; W. B. McCuen, Olean; Brahma, Buffalo; D. A. Hawkins, Buffalo; A. S. Beverly, Buffalo; H. W. Pell, Buffalo; G. P. Russ, Buffalo; H. Morse, Buffalo; Clipper, Buffalo; Sister to Six Brothers, Buffalo; Andy Johnson, Buffalo; Jno. D. Murphy, Buffalo; Mack Johnson, Oswego; Contractor, Oswego; L. A. Ward, Oswego; W. W. Wells, Oswego; Scotia, Oswego; J. R. Post, Oswego; Frank Bowley, Oswego; Mark B. Richardson, Oswego; Hank Burk, Oswego; James Morrow, Oswego; R. J. Scott, Oswego; C. C. Warner, Oswego; Orphan Girl, Oswego; G. S. Nesbit, Oswego; Jno. Bliss, Oswego; Ira Parker, Oswego; Wm. Crocker, Oswego; Frank Able, Oswego; Ida C. Harper, Oswego; Johnny Bowley, Oswego; Clarrie King, Oswego; Jno. A. Crawford, Oswego; C. M. Griffin, Oswego; C. S. Williamson, Oswego; Crawford, Oswego; J. Murphy, Rome; Chas. Jones, Olean; Harvey Tucker, Olean; G. P. Baker, Lyons Falls; F. Symonds, Lyons Falls; Frank Halcomb, Lyons Falls; D. J. Mitchell, Tonawanda; Veto, Horse Heads.

Coal—C. H. Bliss, Buffalo; Sam and Bake, Geneva; C. H. Clark, Geneva; J. E. Hadcock, Watkins; F. B. No. 19, Watkins; Bona Fide, Watkins; D. G. Hewitt, Watkins; A. H. Mills, Watkins; C. L. Davis, Watkins; P. S. Marsh, Watkins; Josh. Clement, Watkins; S. H. Gridley, Jr., Watkins; Morris Run No. 50, Watkins.

Wheat—M. C. Jones, Buffalo; Wm. Clark, Buffalo; J. C. Scadden, Buffalo; John Pease, Jr., Buffalo; R. Sears, Buffalo; Amelia Hinds, Buffalo; Manhattan, Buffalo; Frank Williams, Buffalo; S. A. Waterman, Buffalo; Meteor, Buffalo.

Corn—L. J. Richardson, Oswego; J. H. Cain, Oswego; Forest City, Buffalo; Captain Hart, Buffalo.

Staves—R. C. Palmer, Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; C. P. Gregg, Buffalo; Jim Stephens, Tonawanda.

Stone—James Rae, Buffalo.

Flour—C. H. Daniels, Rochester; City of Syracuse, Rochester; Augustus Milliman, Phœnix; Shamrock, Buffalo.

Malt—J. W. Tucker, Oswego.

Salt—Hank & Jennie, Salina.

Oil—E. C. Willard, Buffalo.

Mixed—L. C. Myers, Buffalo."

GUNNY CLOTH—A sale of 200 bales Cloth was reported as having been made at Boston at 23¼c. ₱ yard, ninety days' credit, with interest added. Market steady.

HAY—New Bale Hay has been inactive at from 50c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.; Old sells slowly at 55c.@60c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in slack demand at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has been quiet, owing partly to the increased firmness of holders. A lot of 1,000 Montevideos was placed on private terms.

HONEY—Has been dull, but quoted nominally steady at 68c.@70c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon, with no stock remaining in first hands.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady; American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 190 bales; export clearances, none.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive at former figures.

MOLASSES—A light jobbing trade has been reported at steady rates. Stock in first hands to-day, 8,560 hhds. Cuba, 5,583 hhds. Porto Rico and 3,035 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been less call for all articles under this head to-day, partly owing to the increased firmness of holders. In Spirits Turpentine more steadiness has been apparent, with sales reported of about 185 bbls., in lots, at 41½c.@42c., chiefly at 42c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. No receipts or exports were reported. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Of Tar, a small lot of Newbern, in provision barrels, was placed at $3 ₱ bbl. And of Pitch, 100 bbls. Southern at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Resin has been held quite confidently; but has been less active. Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Common at $2 27½, flat; 1,350 bbls. strained to good strained at from $2 35@$2 40; 650 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 70; 120 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25@$3 87½; and 65 bbls. Pale at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. The receipts have been only 55 bbls.; exports, 1,909 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@43c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 27½@$9 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 60@$3 20; Pitch at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand and held with firmness, on the basis of 16¼c.@16½c. in bulk, at which sales have been reported of about 7,500 bbls., part for forward delivery. In bbls. the prevailing quotation was 22¼c. ₱ gallon, at which some job lots were placed. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was quoted at 23c. ₱ gallon, on a quiet market. At Pittsburg yesterday, Crude, in bulk was quiet at 14¼c. for August delivery, and 15½c., buyers' options, all the year. There were no acknowledged receipts of Crude here; at Philadelphia 350 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. Refined has attracted more attention, but having been offered rather more freely, has been quoted somewhat easier for buyers. Sales have been reported here of 4,300 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 31¾c.@32c.; 1,500 bbls. do., early September delivery, at 32c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 31¾c.; 2,000 bbls. do., September delivery, part last half, at 32¼c.; and 10,000 bbls. do., September to December delivery, (2,500 bbls. each month,) at 32¼c.@32½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, Refined Oil, yesterday, sold to a fair extent at 31¾c. for August, 32¼c. for September, 30c. for October and November, with $1 ₱ bbl. added; and 34c., buyers' options, all the year. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,310 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 4,620 bbls. There were no export clearances reported. Standard White, in cases, has been inactive here at from 38½c.@38¾c.; Prime White at 38½c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, an extensive export movement has been noted in case Oil, 10,000 to 12,000 cases Standard White having been sold for early delivery, at 39c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in moderate request and quoted steady at 10c. in bbls., and 16c. in cases, ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2 10@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 35@$2 40. A sale of 1,000 bbls. for Crude Oil was made at $2 15 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull and irregular in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 370 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 80 for New Mess, closing at about $32 75 for small lots; $27@$28 50 for City Mess; $30@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $33 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 25 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull, but steady; sales have been reported of 125 packages at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20c.@22c. for Bagged Hams ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and quiet at full prices; sales 90 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 17¼c.@17½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in rather more demand and steadier in price; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls. at 17c.@19¼c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 19¼c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 250 tcs. Prime Steam, for September delivery, buyer's option, at 19½c., and 250 tcs. do., seller last half of September, at 19½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in slack request at from $8 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 125 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive, including Prime Mess at $14@$23; Indian Mess at $29@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams rule quiet at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 65 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese have been in light demand. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ₱ lb.	41	@42½
State firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	34	@36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ₱ lb.	34	@38
State half-firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ₱ lb.	40	@42½
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ₱ lb.	30	@31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ₱ lb.	25	@27
Ordinary Western firkins, ₱ lb.	22	@25
Common Western firkins, ₱ lb.	16	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ lb.	15½	@16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	14	@17
Factories, Common, ₱ lb.	10	@12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ lb.	7	@11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	14	@15½
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	12½	@13½

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported of 537 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 11c.@13½c., and 370 boxes Havana at 12½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted steady at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12½c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11½c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14½c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at prices ranging from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Aug. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Aug. 1, 1869	131,715	153,763	118,007	1,309
Receipts since Aug. 1	13,854	8,590	56,836	....
Total	145,569	162,353	174,843	1,309
Sales since Aug. 1	23,969	22,018	1,050	301
Stock Aug. 26, 1869	121,600	140,335	173,793	1,008
Stock Aug. 27, 1868	106,883	57,138	81,785	123
Stock Aug. 17, 1867	66,194	68,277	35,169	....
Stock Aug. 28, 1866	88,864	75,579	111,232	50

WHISKY—Has been quiet and weak. Sales were reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $1 25 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 400 bbls.

WOOL—At the sixth regular public sale of Wool, to-day, held under the direction of Messrs. Walter Brown & Co., by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co., there was a good attendance of manufacturers and dealers, but the bidding was not remarkably spirited, and prices were irregular and generally a shade under the expectations of sellers. The terms of the sale were cash within thirty days; interest at 10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of thirty days. The lots sold amounted to 347,240 lbs., and included the following:

5 bales Black and Mixed California, 2,900 lbs., at 22c.; 2 bags Black and Mixed California, 350 lbs., at 24c.; 4 bales California, 2,300 lbs., at 26c.; 5 bales Washed Pulled California, 2,000 lbs., at 28c.; 5 bales Black Spring California, 2,300 lbs., at 24½c.; 3 bales Bucks and Mixed California, 1,700 lbs., at 23c.; 3 bales Black Spring California, 1,400 lbs., at 24c.; 15 bags Super Pulled, 3,000 lbs., at 41c.; 15 bags Super Pulled, 3,000 lbs., at 42c.; 8 bales, 1 bag Locks and broken Spring California, 4,300 lbs., at 17c.; 14 bags Super Pulled, 2,569 lbs., at 42½c.; 12 bags Super Pulled, 2,250 lbs., at 43½c.; 17 bags Excelsior Company, No. 2, Scoured Sorts, 1,700 lbs., at 40c.; 25 bags Excelsior Company, X Scoured Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 90c.; 15 bags Excelsior Company, X Scoured, 1,500 lbs., at 65c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company, No. 2, Scoured Sorts, 1,200 lbs., at 52c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company No. 1 Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., at 56c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company, No. 1 Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., at 56c.; 22 bags Excelsior Company, No. 1 Scoured, 2,200 lbs., at 59½c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company, X Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., at 84c.; 22 bags Excelsior Company, No. 1 Scoured, 2,200 lbs., at 63c.; 22 bags Excelsior Company, No. 1 Scoured, 2,200 lbs., at 63c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company, X Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., at 64c.; 23 bags Excelsior Company, No. 1 Scoured, 2,300 lbs., at 68½c.; 27 bags Excelsior Company, No. 2 Scoured, 2,700 lbs., at 66c.; 12 bags Excelsior Company No. 2 Scoured Sorts, 1,200 lbs., at 69½c.; 9 bags Pulled Wool, 1,700 lbs., at 44½c.; 5 bags broken Mestizia Fleece, 1,380 lbs., at 16c.; 6 bags Broken Cape Fleece, 1,650 lbs., at 23½c.; 17 bags Low Pulled Fleece, 3,900 lbs., at 11c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio and Indiana Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece, 3,600 lbs., at 49½c.; 1 pile Spring Clip California Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 26½c.; 1 pile Unwashed Bucks Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 29c.; 1 pile Nos. 1 and 2 Indiana Fleece, 1,000 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio and West Virginia Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile Tub-washed, 450 lbs., at 49c.; 1 pile Tub-washed, 700 lbs., 49c.; 1 pile XX and above Ohio and Michigan Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 49½c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio and Michigan Fleece, 4,500 lbs., 48c.; 1 pile XX and XXX Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 51c.; 1 pile XX and XXX Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 51½c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile coarse unwashed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 34c.; 1 pile X and XX Michigan Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 46½c.; 1 pile Combing and Coarse Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 Ohio and West Virginia Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleeces, 4,500 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 Michigan Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 Michigan Fleeces, 6,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile X and above Ohio and West Virginia Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile X and above Ohio and West Virginia Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ind and Michigan Fleeces, 4,500 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile Ohio and West Virginia unmerch'table Fleeces, 6,000 lbs., at 37c.; 1 pile Ohio and West Virginia Unwashed Fleeces, 6,500 lbs., at 31½c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 West Virginia Fleeces, 4,500 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 West Virginia Fleeces, 4,500 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed, 4,500 lbs., at 58c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed, 4,500 lbs., at 58c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, 4,500 lbs., 49c.; 1 pile XX and above Ohio Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 50c.; 1 pile Tub-washed, 1,500 lbs., at 49½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio and Indiana Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile X and XX Michigan Fleeces, 4,500 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed Fleeces, 3,500 lbs., at 58c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed Fleeces, 3,500 lbs., at 58c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio and West Virginia Fleeces, 7,000 lbs., at 49c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio and Indiana Fleece, 3,000 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Fine State Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio Fleece, 6,000 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Old Pennsylvania Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 38c.; 1 pile X Ohio and West Virginia Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile X Ohio and West Virginia Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile X Ohio and West Virginia Fleece, 5,000 lbs., 49c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio and Indiana Unwashed Fleece, 5,200 lbs., at 35c.; 1 pile Fleece Locks, 3,500 lbs., at 38½c.; 1 pile Old Pennsylvania Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 38½c.; 1 pile fine Western Unwashed Fleeces, 5,600 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile No. 1 Michigan and State Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., at 35½c.; 1 pile Medium and Coarse Unwashed Fleeces, 6,000 lbs., at 34c.; 1 pile Michigan Unwashed Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 30½c.; 1 pile X Michigan and State Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile Black Tub-washed Fleece, 600 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Coarse and Cotted Fleeces, 1,500 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Unwashed Fleeces, 4,300 lbs., at 29½c.; 1 pile Texas Wool, 2,000 lbs., at 20½c.; 1 pile No. 2 Pennsylvania Fleeces, 1,200 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile No. 2 Iowa Fleeces, 1,000 lbs., at 46½c.; 1 pile Medium Ohio Unwashed Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 34½c.; 1 pile No. 2 Ohio and Indiana Fleeces, 3,500 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile Fine Spring California Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 30½c.; 1 pile Medium Spring California Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile Old New-York State Fleeces, 5,600 lbs., at 41c.; 1 pile old Unmerchantable and Unwashed Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 29½c.; 1 pile Fine Ohio Old Fleeces, 5,400 lbs., at 48½c.; 1 pile Tub-washed, 2,000 lbs., at 58c.; 1 pile Combing Sorts, 3,200 lbs., at 43½c.; 2 bags Extra Clean Washed Pulled, 200 lbs., at 54c.

FREIGHTS—There has been more firmness in the general market on a fairly active trade. For Liverpool there were taken 30,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. by sail, and 10½d. by steam, ₱ bushel; a North German bark with 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter; also, by steam, 250 boxes Bacon and 200 tierces Lard at 35s.; 3,800 boxes Cheese, mainly at 40s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, a British bark, with 20,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a North German bark, with 3,600 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 6d., or if direct, 6s.; and a Norwegian bark, with 2,700 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 9d., or if to direct ports, at 6s. 3d.@6s. 3d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, a British ship, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, a North German bark, with 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a direct Continental port, a British bark, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Marseilles, an American brig, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port direct, a British brig, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST and CHARCOAL BURNER. Leading character by Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

The practice of the Harvards and Oxonians yesterday on the Thames was exciting. Every preparation is now made for the race, which takes place to-day, and both crews, doubtless, are confident of success. The general results of the race will probably be known here this evening, but the TIMES of to-morrow will contain full dispatches from the "battle-field" and a good map of the locality. Pools were sold last night by UNDERWOOD and MCGOWAN at CHAMBERLAIN'S billiard saloon, No. 1,160 Broadway. The attendance was large, and the discussion of the probabilities of the contest animated. In one pool Oxford brought $1,000, while Harvard brought $500. In another, Oxford sold for $300 and Harvard for $200. The odds in all the rest of the pools were two to one on Oxford.

EUROPE.

The Empress of the French has abandoned her contemplated journey to Jerusalem and has suddenly returned to France.

The report on the Senatus Consultum submitted to the French Senate, says tranquillity, development of education and increased wealth have resulted from the legislation of 1852; that there are 1,400,000 soldiers ready to proceed to the frontier, and that France is respected by all the great Powers and has passed from dictatorship to complete liberty. It concludes by saying that this generation can improve on that of 1852 if it follows out the work begun.

The London *Star* and the London *Standard* of yesterday use emphatic language in relation to the reported rejection of the Burlingame treaties with the United States by the Pekin Government. The *Standard* declares that the Chinese have shown that they are not animated by the purposes imputed to them by Mr. BURLINGAME, and calls upon that Minister to abandon functions which secure neither honor for himself nor benefit for the world at large.

The London *Times* of yesterday says that Canada has the institutions of a great power, and it is a fair subject of inquiry whether she may not assume her appropriate position.

GENERAL.

Secretary of War RAWLINS had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs at Washington yesterday.

Messrs. KNOWLTON & MORGAN, heavy wool dealers of Troy, suspended payment Wednesday. Liabilities not known. The suspension is understood to be temporary.

The Retrenchment Congressional Committee were expected to reach San Francisco last night.

The Captain of the ship *Abkar*, from Hong Kong, reports a cluster of rocks not down on the chart, on the direct route from San Francisco to Hong Kong. They are situated in latitude 31° 50′ north, longitude 139° 25′ east, forty-two miles from Smith's Island.

Two miles of coal sheds on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Cisco and Summit, were burned on the 24th inst. Trains were delayed both east and west by the injury to the track. Passengers, mails and baggage were taken across the break in wagons. The road was expected to be in good order again yesterday.

A man by the name of JENKINS risked his life, Wednesday, by crossing the Niagara River, below the Falls, on a velocipede. A large crowd was in attendance.

Navigation on the Erie Canal is suspended for a day or two, by a breach in the Genesee feeder at Rochester.

Late news is received from New-Mexico by way of St. Louis. Rain in New-Mexico has been plenty, and the crops were never more prosperous. Gold mining in the gulches leading into the Moreno Valley is reported a failure, but in William Gulch rich discoveries have been made.

The Science Convention, which has been sitting at Salem, Mass., adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday. Professor WILLIAM CHAUVENET, of St. Louis, was chosen President for the ensuing year.

The Sanitary Superintendent, in his report for the current week, attributes the large decrease in deaths, as compared with those of former years, to the improved condition of the streets. The total deaths were 592, 140 less than in 1868.

The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company yesterday came to an agreement with their employers, and work will be resumed in the mines of the Company around Scranton on Monday.

A Convention of Italians is in session in Chicago. Delegates are present from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, New-Orleans and San Francisco. On Sunday a banquet is to be given the delegates from abroad by the Italians of Chicago.

In the case of ELLEN CALVIN, the Shaker girl who committed suicide by drowning, the jury of the Coroner was divided in regard to the insanity of the girl, eight contending that she was insane, and one that she was sane at the time the suicide was committed.

Resolutions were adopted yesterday in the State Labor Reform Convention of Massachusetts, declaring in favor of a thorough organization of labor, demanding that ten hours be fixed as a legal day's work in all factories, and the rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting the employment of minors under 10 years of age. The Convention also declared in favor of the immediate formation of a workingman's political party for the purpose of establishing their rights. The Convention adjourned *sine die* after the adoption of the platform.

The rains in Canada have recently been very heavy, and several railroad bridges in the vicinity of Montreal have been washed away.

Prince ARTHUR yesterday reviewed the troops at Halifax, and was enthusiastically received.

The Union officers assembled at Gettysburg will finish the work of mapping out the landmarks of the great battle to-day. Yesterday was occupied in establishing the position of the several corps in the vicinity of Round Top.

At the Labor Reform State Convention, now being held in Boston, it was decided, after some discussion, to allow the appointment of women on the State Central Committee.

The total loss from the fire in Baltimore on Wednesday is stated at $200,000; the property destroyed was insured for about half that amount.

Wednesday last a battalion of Canadian militia went into camp near the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, for eight days. It has been noticed upon the border that the Canadians of late are giving considerable attention to military matters.

The steamship *City of Mexico*, from Vera Cruz Aug. 14 and Havana Aug. 21, reached this port yesterday. For the prompt delivery of the letter of our special correspondent—which is given on the second page—we are indebted to the purser. GEORGE AAB, an American citizen lately arrested at Cienfuegos by the Spanish authorities, has been released by the exertions of Consul-General PLUMB.

In the case of Mrs. ROSINA KLETT, whose death was supposed to have been caused by powders given her by Dr. WM. PLUMER, a verdict was rendered yesterday exonerating him, and declaring that she died from natural causes.

During the examination of General EGAN'S case, yesterday, an attempt was made to impeach the character of one of the principal Government witnesses. A decision will be given in the case on Monday next.

The Fenian Congress met again yesterday, and held another secret session. Topics of interest to the Brotherhood were discussed, and Chief Executive Officer Mr. JOHN SAVAGE delivered his annual report.

The German Democratic General Committee held a meeting last evening at Germania Hall, Third-avenue. The report of the Special Committee on the Humboldt Festival was received and adopted, and after some debate on German schools in the City the meeting adjourned.

The supply of live stock for the past week consisted of 5,593 beef cattle, 65 milch cows, 3,163 calves, 34,675 sheep and lambs, and 21,682 swine. There is more firmness in the prices of beef cattle than was reported on Tuesday last. With light receipts, sellers were enabled to put up prices a fraction of 1c., and to maintain them through the day. Most of the sales were made at all prices between 12c.@15½c. ₱ ℔. But few cattle were sold for over 15c. net weight. There is a little more activity in the sheep market. Five car loads were sold at $2 50 ₱ head. Most of the sheep were sold at 4c.@5c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Many poor lots were not worth 4c.; and a few selected sheep brought 6c.@7c. ₱ ℔. There is no change in Swine. Prices for live hogs are nominal, at 9½c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. Dressed, 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔. Calves are in heavy supply at low figures, except for prime milk-fattened animals, which are sold for 9c.@11c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Common and thin calves, 4c.@6c. ₱ ℔.

What Will be Done With the Land in Ireland?

It is now decided that the next great question to which the English Government will address itself is that of the future disposal of Irish land. Mr. BRIGHT, who has seen so many principles triumph which once found scarcely an advocate but himself, will have an opportunity of testing his specifics for the wrongs of Ireland. The task of conciliating that country has hitherto baffled the greatest of modern statesmen, and the lapse of years has only added to its intrinsic difficulty. What Ireland wants is something so very different from that which England is willing to concede, that reconciliation on any basis seems at first sight impracticable. Consequently all proposals in the nature of a compromise have failed. But the English nation are weary, and perhaps a little ashamed, of ruling a section of the country in such a way as to perpetuate bitter discontent on the part of the people. They have elected a Parliament pledged to do justice to Ireland. The Irish Church is gone, and the people are prepared to yield much more—more, even, than O'CONNELL ever expected to wring from them. Irish Parliaments would probably be granted without resistance, but it is different with the land. Long and desperate will be the struggle over that. There are thousands of Irishmen in this country, as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, who will naturally wait with the deepest interest for a solution to the problem now before Mr. GLADSTONE.

What can be done to satisfy the Irish people? At present they are entirely at the mercy of the landlords. They can only obtain farms on such terms as the landlords choose to dictate. Long leases are not usually granted, and if a tenant improves the land by good cultivation and drainage, he is not recompensed in any way for his trouble, nor can he recover the money which he has actually spent out of pocket. There is no hope before him of ever becoming the owner of the land which he tills. Under these circumstances his heart fails him, his children, instead of remaining at home to help him, emigrate to distant shores, and in his old age, if not before, he suddenly finds himself ejected from the farm he is no longer able to keep up. Is it any wonder that the tradition on the country side, on every hill and mountain, is one of fierce resentment toward a Government which tolerates the existence of a system fraught with so much hardship and misery?

Yet, how can any Government alter it? Irish land was confiscated generations ago. Many of the present holders acquired it fairly by purchase. Would it be fair to deprive them of property for which they have paid the stipulated price? A past injustice is not to be redressed by a fresh act of confiscation, and Mr. BRIGHT himself, although often accused of supporting agrarian theories, has explicitly avowed his opposition to all proposals savoring of spoliation. What he suggests is this: Let Parliament appoint a Commission, and give it £5,000,000 sterling with which to buy up estates, especially the estates of absentee proprietors. The full market value must be paid for this land, or even a little beyond it. The tenant farmer should then have the privilege of paying so much a year more than his rent, and at the end of a certain time the land to be his own. If, for instance, he now pays £50 a year, let him pay £60, and the Commission, with the aid of the interest on the money it may have in hand, will be enabled to assist him in getting the farm a little before the time the purchase would actually be completed. This would make the Irish people eventually the possessors of their own soil.

By this plan the Government is made the landlord instead of private persons. If the tenant of a farm refused to pay his rent, or was unable to do so, the Government must treat him as a private individual would do and give him notice to quit. Would that satisfy the Irishman? On the contrary, it would be likely to render him a more uncompromising opponent of the Government than ever. But we need not now point out the weak points in this scheme, since it is not actually before the world. Any measure which may be devised must make provision for the tenant becoming the proprietor. Lord STANLEY'S arguments against a peasant proprietary are inapplicable to Ireland. The people there are numerous enough and willing enough to cultivate the land without the aid of costly machinery. As they grow richer by their labor, they would be enabled to purchase such appliances as were really indispensable. In the first instance a spade would be all that they would ask for. Steam plows are of great service where labor is scarce and dear, but in Ireland it is abundant and cheap. Above all, the people would be made contented and industrious citizens by a policy which raised them at once from dependency, and gave them the prospect of becoming their own landlords.

If the English Government want money, there is the surplus arising from the seizure of the Irish Church funds still unappropriated. Until Mr. BRIGHT'S scheme can be brought into working shape, it is necessary to secure to tenants fair contracts, and compensation for all the improvements they may carry out. These are reforms which ought not to be delayed a day longer than can be helped. The existing Administration in England is powerful enough to do almost as it pleases, and three men like GLADSTONE, BRIGHT and LOWE ought to be able to shadow forth a project which in the main would be satisfactory to the House of Commons, and to the bulk of the Irish people.

Are Greenbacks Payable in Gold?

We have been a little surprised to read the following paragraph in the columns of a journal which no one will suspect of any sympathy with repudiation. The *Tribune* of the 25th inst. says:

"The redemption of the greenbacks in coin is *not* stipulated by any act of Congress."

This singular misconception of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorizing the issue of treasury notes and making them a legal tender for certain specified debts, is found in the reply of the *Tribune* to Mr. NATHANIEL W. MEEKER.

By the act of Congress of April 2, 1792, it was provided that there shall be, from time to time, struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver and copper of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz.: * * "Dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain 371 grains and 4-16 parts of a grain of pure, or 416 grains of standard silver."

By the act of Jan. 18, 1837, the standard was altered, and it was provided as follows: "Of the silver coins the dollar shall be of the weight of 412½ grains," according to the new standard, *i. e.*, 900 of pure metal and 100 of alloy, which was to be of copper.

By the act of March 3, 1849, the coinage of gold dollars was authorized "conformably in all respects to the standard now established by law." The gold eagle (ten dollars) was to weigh 258 grains of standard gold, composed of 900 parts pure metal and 100 alloy, the alloy to be of silver and copper, the silver not to exceed one-half of the alloy—the gold dollar was consequently to weigh one-tenth of the weight of the eagle.

These acts stood thus up to the 25th February, 1862. On that day the following act was passed:

SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States one hundred and fifty millions of *dollars* of United States notes not bearing interest, *payable* to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each, &c.

SEC. 2. That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to *fund* the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States coupon bonds or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; * * and the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time at the market value thereof for lawful money, the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress, or *for the United States notes that may be issued under the authority of this act.*

The definition of a *note* is this: "A written or printed *paper*, acknowledging a *debt* and promising payment." Now, what did these United States "*notes*," as they are called in the act, promise to pay? Clearly the dollar defined in the laws in existence on the 25th February, 1862. No other idea of a dollar, under the laws of Congress then in force, could be formed. They were consequently payable in gold; and as *time* was not specified, as in the case of the bonds, they were payable immediately by legal effect. The redemption of the notes (or *securities*, as they are called in the sixth section,) in coin is thus expressly stipulated.

But further, the sixth section provides that all *coin* received for duties on imported goods shall be set apart as a special fund and applied as follows:

"First, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second, to the purchase or *payment* of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or *payment* of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct."

The Treasury *notes* are unquestionably a part of the debt which the Sinking Fund act was to pay. The word *payment* thus used in the act was doubtless used because there were two classes of outstanding securities, notes and bonds, and while one was expected to be *purchased* the other was expected to be paid. Now, we ask, if paid, in what were they to be paid? To hand the creditor another note, if repeated forever, would constitute no payment; it would be only revolving in a fruitless circle.

It is clear, therefore, that these notes are not payable in other notes, but only in coin and on demand. It was understood throughout the discussion that their issue was unavoidable, although the Government would be placed immediately in the condition of a debtor failing to meet his promises. The function the notes were to perform in liquidating the debts "public and private" of towns, cities, corporations and private persons, has had the effect, so long has it been used, of so changing the notions of many, as to convert the obligation of the Government into the thing with which it is to discharge its obligations, and to convert "the *dollar* itself, which is the product of hard labor—and is consequently the measure of the value of other labor—into a mere promise.

The word dollars used in the notes has the same signification in them as it has in the bonds, and if the notes shall be deemed payable in promises, there would be the same reason for holding that at the expiration of twenty years the bonds would be payable in notes not bearing interest and never payable.

The Coal Strike.

The telegram from Scranton this morning contains the welcome news that the miners have at length accepted the offer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of an advanced rate of wages, and will resume mining on Monday.

The main question of late in the coal strike has evidently been whether the owners of coal properties and mines should control their business or should allow the miners to control it for them. In the anthracite field, the great coal companies of the country are, besides the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, the Hazelton Coal Company, with some others of more or less note; but those named are able to control the market.

In Schuylkill County the mining is done almost entirely by individuals, and the coal is brought to market by the Reading Railroad Company and the Schuylkill Canal. The individual operators can obviously make bargains to suit themselves with their men, and if they desire to admit the latter as partners, can easily do so; but it is not so with the large corporations. *Their* difficulty has obviously been that in yielding to the extravagant demands of the men, they would have made their property of no value whatever to the stockholders. The men demanded that the companies should employ such miners as their unions should specify, and, taking $5 a ton for coal at tidewater as a basis, they should have ten per cent. of the advance on the net price at the mines, without making any allowance for a fall.

The miners in Schuylkill County are now working on this basis, as are also those of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The men of the Pennsylvania Coal Company are working at a large advance on the Spring pay, but are not members of the Union, and do not ask for its basis. It is said that the men in Schuylkill County have been sending funds to the Lackawanna region to sustain the strike. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company and the Hazleton Company resolved not to accede to the extreme terms asked by the men; and as these three great companies take from the market about three million tons per annum, so long as the late dispute lasted, it was clear that the price of coal would be very high. The correspondence we published yesterday between the former of these companies and the men, was terse but pointed. The telegram, as we have said, tells the result this morning.

But, though the miners are, it is said, to go to work again on Monday, we cannot probably hope for an immediate reduction to any great extent in the price of coal, because the business of six months will be forced into three. Nor will even taking off the duty from foreign coal—a proposition which has found general favor—have the desired effect, because Pennsylvania holds most of the anthracite coal in the world of much value on this side of the Alleghany Mountains. The Pictou is bituminous coal, which could hardly be used for domestic purposes with us except in open grates, and our Cumberland coal is also much better for steam. Pictou coal can now be bought, we believe, for about $7 per ton, and Cumberland coal for about $7 25—the latter not having advanced at all since the strike.

However, the public will be glad to note that the work of mining is probably to go on again, and though we shall not be likely to have cheap coal for some time, the prospects are now better for a future reaction than they were some days ago.

Where the Federal Capital Should Not Go.

A morning contemporary shrewdly suggests that there is a project for spending three or four millions of dollars on new buildings in Washington, and to check that extravagance he thinks it as well to let the Western people have their talk about moving the capital. In that sense we give the substance of a communication addressed to us in opposition to the pretensions of St. Louis. The writer says of this City:

"Its climate is not the best. It is not near the centre of the thermal zone of great cities. It is far from central to the present population and productive power of our country and the North American Continent, and cannot reasonably be expected ever to become very nearly central.

An examination of the census returns of 1860 will show the population north of the latitude of St. Louis to have been, in round numbers, 20,500,000; south of the latitude of St. Louis, 10,500,000; east of the meridian, 26,000,000; west of the meridian, 5,000,000.

No one well informed respecting the capabilities of the country and the character of the people to develop them, will expect that portion below the latitude of St. Louis can ever balance in populousness or productive power that portion lying north of that line. Nor can it be expected that the region west of her meridian will ever have a commercial power equal to that which lies east of that line. In my judgment she will ever be too far southwest of the centre of population, without reference to the quality of that population. She is not central for water or land commerce. The navigable waters, including lake and river, north, greatly overbalance those south of her latitude; and those east of her meridian are much more extensive than those west of that line. In railway adaptability and power, positions north and east of her are almost immeasurably beyond and above her competition for all future time."

The Oxford-Harvard Race.

Barring accidents, the long-pending boat race between Oxford and Harvard will be decided before nightfall. Whatever the issue, it will be accepted with equanimity by the friends of both the crews, and we are glad to express the conviction in advance that "the fairest of fair play" will be given to our young countrymen. They were received in England with a "hearty British welcome," and they have ever since been treated with a generous hospitality which nothing could exceed. One of the party, whose letters have occasionally appeared in our columns, and have guided our own comments from time to time, has told our readers that "the entire Harvard crew and the two Harvard men with them have been treated in a manner which makes them feel at home at once." The English Press, though naturally skeptical at first regarding the prowess of our young countrymen, did full justice to the plucky way in which, renouncing many of the advantages on which they had originally counted, they crossed the ocean to measure oars with the best amateur four in England, on an unknown course. The one or two journals which spoke somewhat superciliously of the Harvard crew, and of the rather enthusiastic comments which some of us in this country thought it just to pass upon them, have since voluntarily changed their tone, admitting that they had not been aware of the progress made of late years in American college rowing. Our speculations on this side of the water—excited, indeed, by English papers themselves—regarding the habitual fouling of the course, which possibly might, it was thought, be abused by obscure and malicious persons to prevent entire fair play, have been met by new and admirable regulations for policing the course. As a result of this generous treatment, even from so trivial an affair as a boat race, may possibly spring up a good feeling which will more than repay the attention so long given to it on both sides of the ocean. We shall also learn, perhaps, on both sides, to have more respect for Transatlantic opinion in matters where there is room, until the event decides, for an honest and intelligent difference of judgment.

The terms of the match have been so often published as to require but brief recapitulation. The track is the Putney to Mortlake course, starting from the upper side of Putney Bridge, and finishing at Barker's Rails, just above Mortlake—a distance of about 4¼ miles. The Harvard boat is one built for them by ELLIOTT, our well-known American builder, since his arrival in England; the Oxford boat was built by SALTER. The crews are as follows:

OXFORD.—Mr. DARBISHIRE, (stroke,) Mr. TINNE, Mr. YARBOROUGH, Mr. WILLAN, (bow.)
HARVARD.—Mr. LORING, (stroke,) Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. LYMAN, Mr. FAY, (bow.)

The Harvard coxswain is Mr. BURNHAM, the Oxford coxswain Mr. HALL; and should the race prove "a contest of coxswains," as one English paper predicts, it is a pleasure to know that Mr. BURNHAM has, since his arrival, successfully steered one boat in a close race over this course. Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., (the author of *Tom Brown*,) will act as umpire at the request of the Harvard crew, accepting the position in this characteristic way: "I should lie if I said I hope you will win; but I do hope that at the finish at Barker's Rails, the bow of your boat will be at the stroke oar of Oxford." With the slight amendment of substituting Harvard for Oxford and Oxford for Harvard, we shall all here heartily echo the distinguished umpire's wish, adding, "in any case may the best four win."

Admiral Farragut on Harbor Defences and Iron-Clads.

Large appropriations were made by the last Congress for the improvement and defence of New-York Harbor, and work on the various channels at Hell Gate and Sandy Hook, and on the various forts in the Lower Bay, vigorously progresses. The result of the labors in deepening Hell Gate and raising the obstructions at Sandy Hook are still problematical, but the general worthlessness of the forts defending the entrances to New-York appears to be conceded by the best authorities. The late war so entirely revolutionized the existing system of harbor defences, that the City may be said to be almost if not quite as defenceless as if she had no forts at all.

Admiral FARRAGUT, shortly before his departure for the Pacific coast, and while sailing down the harbor on his way to Long Branch, took occasion to comment, in conversation with a fellow-passenger, on the fortifications of the City.

"New-York Harbor," he said, "from its peculiar construction, is one of the most difficult in the world to defend. It has two entrances, both of which are remarkably open to an enemy. These forts (calling attention more particularly to Fort Hamilton) are very well if their guns happen to hit a passing vessel, but the chances are more than equal that the vessels will escape without damage. The defence of the harbor, if war comes and the demand is made, must be by floating batteries; the battle must take place below the City, and these forts in the immediate vicinity will be controlled by the result."

In the same connection the Admiral suggested an idea in shipbuilding which will probably attract the attention of naval men. He described that his plan of constructing a navy was to build ships which should be wooden barracks in time of peace and iron-clad batteries in time of war; a healthy home for the sailor and a strong defence for the gunner. To do this he would build all war vessels of wood, but at the same time construct for each an iron armor to be applied when the exigency arose, the ship putting on its armor for battle as the ancient soldier did. All sanitary considerations favored the use of wooden ships except in actual battle.

It has lately been announced that it is in contemplation to build a flagship for each of the commanders of squadrons of our navy. Our naval architects and military engineers in such case might profit by the suggestion of the Admiral.

The coal trade drags on tardily pending an adjustment of values on a stable and reasonable basis. Consumers are purchasing supplies only as their wants compel them to buy. Stocks are accumulating at the distributing points on the seaboard, and less confidence is felt in the maintenance of the current exceptionally high prices. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company make an important announcement in advertising that they will offer at auction at noon of Wednesday next, Sept. 1, eighty thousand tons of Scranton coal. This sale will, doubtless, afford a fair test of the actual temper of the market, and do much toward the settlement of existing difficulties in the local trade. We believe that the Company making this announcement design to resume their monthly sales on the old basis. If they do, it ought to put an end, and nothing else will, to the eternal cry of monopoly. The coal will be deliverable at Elizabethport, and available in lots as small as 100 tons. In this connection, it is encouraging to learn that the miners in the Scranton mines of this Company have finished their strike, and gone to work which circumstances will facilitate the execution of the Company's design to revive the system of regular monthly sales of coal at this point.

INCIDENTALS.

A private letter from an intimate friend of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, at White Sulphur Springs, Va., written on the evening of Sunday last, says Mr. PEABODY was in very feeble health, and that he intended to leave there on the following day.

The Grand Army of the Republic, of Massachusetts, now numbers 9,500 members, and they propose to have a grand parade in Boston soon.

At Nashua, N. H., on Wednesday, just as the train was starting off, President GRANT noticed a little girl vainly endeavoring to get to the car that she might shake hands with him. The child in her disappointment, burst into tears, and the President, pointing to her, asked some one to bring her to him. Two men seized her, and holding her above their heads, rushed with her to the car, and the General had just time to embrace her with both hands when the train bore him rapidly away. Many of the crowd saw the act, and their parting cheers broke forth anew.

Boston is to have four courses of lectures the coming season, and the typical Bostonian, who feels in duty bound to attend all the lectures of all the courses, is in raptures. The managers of one course, the *Advertiser* reports, have made an engagement with the Shaker fraternity at Harvard, who will appear in the persons of some seventy-five of their sect, and go through some of their peculiar exercises on the platform of the Music Hall.

Ex-Senator WADE is among the White Mountains, and will remain there some time.

The Republicans in Baltimore held a meeting on Wednesday night to select an Executive Committee. It resulted in a triumph of those opposed to Judge BOND. Among the resolutions adopted was one pledging the party in the city to the promotion of union and harmony in the Republican Party of Maryland, and expressing the hope that divisions and distractions will be looked upon as things of the past, and that those who persist in fomenting discord will be consigned to merited oblivion.

It being important to prove a young man's age in a recent trial at Erie, Penn., the family Bible was introduced, and its record offered as satisfactory evidence. The opposing counsel at first accepted it as such, but on glancing at the title page he found that the book was printed in 1865, and he successfully demanded that the evidence should be excluded.

Brown University, as usual, closes up the season of college commencements during the first week in September. Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, of Philadelphia, will address the Phi Beta Kappa. The meeting of the Alumni will be held on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 7.

General JOHN COBURN has written another letter in favor of the removal of the national capital. He speaks of the new demands to be made for millions for buildings in Washington, and urges that if the same amount were expended in a self-sustaining city, no further calls would be made for city improvements. He also thinks that the capital should be removed from the social influences of the East, and placed where the purifying, nationalizing and patriotic power of the great Mississippi Valley shall be felt.

A company has been organized in San Francisco to work a deposit of native iron ore. Heretofore, California, using a very large amount of iron and steel, has imported these products from this side of the Continent or from Europe, except a few tons that have lately been brought from Oregon. It is said that valuable deposits exist in localities along a line of 300 miles in the Sierra Nevada, from near the centre to the extreme northern end of the chain.

"Vermiculation" is the suggestive title of a leading article in the Philadelphia *Press*, which commences: "In its fruitless endeavors to rid itself of old dogmas and regain a plausible position, the Democratic Party imitates nothing so much as the writhing and twisting of a suspended worm."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* delares that all that can be said of the battle of Gettysburg is that General LEE failed to carry the position of the Federal Army—that "it was a *check* of the invading force, and although the effect of this check was, remotely, of exceeding advantage to the Washington Government, still, in a purely physical sense, the battle was really a drawn one." "Subsequently," it continues, "General LEE, after awaiting and apparently courting attack for three days, retreated into Virginia without the disorganization of a single brigade."

Captain JOHN CHASE, a promient citizen of Portsmouth, N. H., and who had held many local offices of trust and responsibility, died in that city Wednesday, aged about 60 years.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania will invite their comrades from every State in the Union to assemble in that city some time in September, to consider some of the "dead issues," and it promises that every corps, brigade and regiment which ever rallied around the old flag shall be fully represented there, from every State, and under almost every distinguished leader.

A young man arrested by a Cincinnati policeman on Tuesday died in the Station-house from injuries received at the hands of the officer. A *post-mortem* examination revealed the fact that his skull was fractured, several of his ribs broken, and bruises inflicted on other parts of his body of a very serious nature. Policemen's clubs are sometimes fatal, even when, as in this case, the man "was so stupidly drunk that he offered no resistance to the officer."

In a letter to Mr. CORRY, of the Cincinnati *Commoner*, Hon. GEO. E. PUGH says: "Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, as you say wishes a 'quiet' canvass. Is he the same quiet man who sent for me at 11 o'clock at night, and required of me, as a friend, upon personal adjuration, to make the application (which I did make) the next morning for a writ of *habeas corpus*? I have read of many singular changes; but, of all, those of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and yourself fill me with most amazement."

It being announced that Sir J. A. MACDONALD and Sir G. E. CARTIER are about to make a visit to Prince Edward's Island with a view of offering inducements to the people of that province to enter the Dominion, the Ottawa *News* objects to paying so dear for the whistle, and further remarks that the Dominion cannot afford to bribe people to enter the Union, and then to bribe them to stay in it.

Great preparations are being made at Buffalo for the International Industrial Exhibition. Goods for competition or premium will be received from the 20th of September till the 4th of October. The premiums will consist of medals of various sizes, accompanied by a diploma, and will be awarded by the Special Committee.

Yale has had among its alumni four signers of the Declaration of Independence, one Vice President, forty-four United States Senators, fourteen Foreign Ministers, thirteen Governors, and fifty-eight Presidents of Colleges. Princeton has had two signers of the Declaration of Independence, twenty-eight members of the Continental Congress, one President, two Vice-Presidents, forty-eight Senators, twelve Judges of the Supreme Court, sixteen Foreign Ministers, twenty-eight Governors, five Bishops, and thirty-six Presidents of Colleges.

The administrators of the estate of HEBER C. KIMBALL, late BRIGHAM YOUNG'S first counselor, have recently filed, at Salt Lake City, a return of distributive shares, subject to the revenue tax, showing forty-one children—thirty sons and eleven daughters—five being 14 years old, and four 10 years. The value of his estate is $59,000. This is the first return of distributive shares ever made in Salt Lake.

Private letters received in San Francisco from the City of Mexico say that the Mexican Government is making preparations on a grand scale for the reception of Hon. W. H. SEWARD, upon his arrival in that country. JUAREZ and his Cabinet will meet him at Acapulco and escort him to the City of Mexico, where a series of *fêtes* will be given in his honor.

The sons of New-Hampshire resident in Massachusetts propose to have another reunion in Boston this Fall, and it is suggested that the Coliseum will be the only building large enough for the gathering.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* thinks that coke made from bituminous coal meets every condition of the present coal problem, being free from smoke, faultless in combustion, whether for domestic or manufacturing purposes, and capable of being put into market at rates which will always bring anthracite to the proper level.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

How to Found One in New-York—Necessity of its Location in this City—Progressive Action of the "University of New-York."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with the greatest interest the articles lately published in the TIMES advocating the establishment of a great National University. I believe the time has come for making an earnest effort to secure the foundation of such an institution. As you have truly remarked, it is a discredit to our advancing civilization, which has done, and is every day doing, such marvelous things for our material welfare, that there should be provided for our 40,000,000 of people no such means of higher education as may be found in many a petty principality of Germany. I think many of our leading minds already recognize the expediency of such a foundation, and it only remains that the subject be thoroughly canvassed in all its practical bearings, in order that the right plan may be adopted, and the right men stimulated to put their shoulders to the wheel.

For years we have heard occasional utterances in favor of such a project, from a select few who have thus early perceived the necessity which we are now called on to fill. But of late the educational journals have espoused the subject with something like earnestness of purpose, and at every great scientific association the same yearning finds a tongue. At the Philological Association at Poughkeepsie, two or three weeks since, the subject was formally brought up and discussed. A motion was made for the appointment of a committee to take initiatory measures for the realization of the scheme, and was voted down only because the majority did not think it wise to commit the new-fledged Association to a work which it is not yet in a condition to prosecute with vigor.

At the "Convocation" of the University of New-York, lately held at Albany, the same goal was the object of many of the speeches. It was generally thought that this University, though long a dormant entity among us, was capable of revivication, and of being made by legislative aid a real university, which, though not nominally national, would be as nearly so as any institution can become under the present order of things.

This leads me to the statement of my principal thesis. It is this: "The future National University must be founded on the basis of an existing institution." In this way, half the trouble and expense which always attend the origination of new projects will be avoided. It is always better and easier to improve than to reconstruct. I cordially agree with you that the new University can be located nowhere else than in New-York. It is here that we have existing the bases of such libraries and scientific collections as can never be established elsewhere, and which are indispensable adjuncts of such an institution.

Fortunately, we have in the "University of the State of New-York" an institution which already possesses capabilities for being easily converted into an effective, instead of a nominal existence. Of late years this venerable body has awoke from its Rip Van Winkle sleep of half a century, and has undertaken to convince the public that it really has an existence.

Its annual "convocations" at Albany have been profitable and successful gatherings of the best talent which the State has in the field of education. The late session of the present year was a more decided success than that of any former occasion. That body has really assumed to itself some of the proper functions of a National University, by discussing and passing upon schemes looking toward the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, and by petitioning Congress to make competitive examinations the condition of cadetships at West Point. The Board of Regents, too, exercised this year a novel prerogative in conferring the degree of L. H. D. (Doctor of Literature) upon those distinguished educators, Professors NORTH and MARTIN.

I foresee the objection that no institution, founded or supported exclusively by the State of New-York, can be a National University, and that the General Government does not possess that jurisdiction or eminent domain in this City which would enable it to be the agent of such foundation. I admit the full force of the argument. My answer to it is that the Federal Government, at least in its leading executive branches, should be, and will be ere long established in the City of New-York, and that here, as in a federalized district, there can then be founded various great national institutions which we have too long lacked.

Respectfully yours, P. C. B.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

Personal.

A correspondent informs us that the gentleman who declined the China mission was not Senator HOWARD, but Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, an Ex-Member of Congress from the Detroit District.

ITALY.

A Visit to Vallombrosa—The Convent—The Story of Giovanni Gualberto—The Monks of Vallombrosa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALLOMBROSA, (Florence 18 miles,) Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

I have come up here for a day or two to get a whiff of fresh air, the atmosphere is so charged with electricity down there on the plain. There is many a shady niche and cool cell in this old wall of the Apennines, once filled with effigies of monks, now taken possession of by men and women from the profane world. It is quite ten years since I ate an omelette with good Brother DOMINIC under the arches of one of these great chambers. We had some straw-colored wine, too; a small flask of which did not make our souls less at peace with all the world. Poor Fra DOMENICO, where can he be wandering since he was, without feeling, turned out of the hermitage in which he expected to end his days?

Who in the world is there to whom the English language is a heritage, that has not heard of Vallombrosa? That one line of MILTON's—"Thick as the leaves," &c., has made the spot classical as long as our language shall last. I met once a traveling countryman of ours, who wished to make a pilgrimage to this shrine, because all his life long his imagination had been haunted by the image which the poet's single verse had called up. In more prosaic moments he had even speculated as to how thick the mat of leaves might be, and the illusion was only dissipated, when, after a visit, he discovered that almost any American forest has a greater wealth of perished honors to show. But such is the subjective charm which poetry can create for us, and give to localities which we have never visited.

Yet Vallombrosa needed not to figure in the rhyme of a great poet to have its beauty enhanced. The place has attractions enough of its own; and as Nature is the storehouse from which Art must always draw, so we owe the poet less than we think. The spot in which the convent is built is romantic enough, but the religious fact, or legend, associated with its foundation gives it new interest, whether to the devout or imaginative mind. The few monks left there will tell you the story if you do not find it convenient to search for it in books.

GIOVANNI GUALBERTO was a native of Florence, born in the eleventh century, and belonged to a rich and noble family of that time. From all we can learn he was a gay young man about town, addicted to its pleasures, like too many of the youth of ancient line flourishing at the present time. One day his brother, HUGH, was killed by a young rival, and GIOVANNI vowed to avenge his death. Coming down from the hill of San Miniato, just outside of Florence, the opportunity was presented, and the author of the murder was at his mercy. It happened to be Good Friday, and the poor young man, expecting to be the victim of the rage which he had provoked, threw himself on his knees, with his arms extended in the form of a cross, imploring mercy in the name of the great act of sacrifice signalized by the day. GIOVANNI raised his enemy from the ground, and, moved by an impulse of religious tenderness, led him to the church on the neighboring mount, where, represented in dying agony, the figure of Jesus, according to the legend, bent its head toward the young man in sign of approbation of the act of forgiveness. From that moment the life of the youth was changed. He renounced the pleasures of the world, and became a monk in the Convent of Benedictines at San Miniato. He afterward left that religious house for the hermitage of Vallombrosa, where, in 1023, he founded the new branch of that Order. GUALBERTO died in 1073, at the age of 74, and was made a saint in 1193. The 12th of July is the day set down to his name in the calendar of the Church.

The monks of Vallombrosa were at one time very rich from donations made to them by friends of their Order. Extensive tracts of mountain land were in their possession, and the revenues from timber cut in their forests were large. The great structure which we now see was erected something more than two centuries ago. When the Government took possession of this property, after the Confiscation law of 1866, it was thought that it might pass into private hands, and some were looking forward to the opening of a mountain inn, in which many hot days of Summer might be passed. But the place has been dedicated to quite other uses. Here is now established a school of silviculture, in which young men are taught the art of planting forests, training trees, and turning their wood into timber, and whatever else is connected with this important branch of rural economy. The locality is well suited to the new purpose to which it is put. On the mountain flourish a variety of trees, but the finest specimens are the chestnut and the fir. Streams come tumbling down from the higher peaks, and here and there are green meadows which even at midsummer have the freshness of the earlier year. When the Winters are more than usually stormy, these heights are covered thick with snow. Many a time the monks have looked out of their windows upon a scene as dreary as any Alpine solitude. An unspeakable silence reigns and men can make their voices heard from opposite peaks. The young men now receiving instruction find little around them to call their attention away from their proper studies. The buildings are sufficiently extensive to give all the students ever likely to be lodged here ample space for every need. The thick walls and vaulted roofs have all the solidity of Italian construction—proof alike against the heats of Summer and the sharp Winter cold. The finest crystals of the Florence ice market come from Vallombrosa, and with these the better classes now are cooling their drinks, while numbers two and three of the social grade are making shift to reduce the temperature with dirty masses of frozen snow taken from shallow pools on the plains. A monk indicates to me a place on the wall of the Convent, twelve or fifteen feet from the ground, to which the banks of snow sometimes reach, and this only ten miles from the plain of the Val d'Arno, upon which snow never accumulates.

Vallombrosa is nearer to Florence than it used to be, on account of the improved means of conveyance. The railroad to Arezzo brings you ten miles to the village of Pontassieve, at the foot of the mountain. An ascent of about four miles, and you arrive at the little hamlet of Pelago, where, since the hospitalities of the convent have been abolished, or restricted, there has been opened a decent inn. This resting place is about half way up the mountain. From this point the walk is over a good paved road through a grove of ancient chestnuts. The stones under your feet are polished with the wear of the thousands of spars of the fir trees, cut for so many years in the plantations around the convent, and dragged down the mountain. This smoothness of the pavement has been increased by the rude sledges, upon which a basket-like wagon is placed, in which the lazy monks made their journeys up the mountain. This rustic conveyance may still be used by visitors.

Vallombrosa can hardly be classed with the great sanctuaries of Italy, such as Monte Cassino, Monreale, St. Francis of Assisi or Pavia; but to our travelers or readers of books, perhaps no other is better known. Not many miles from here is the vast hermitage of Camaldoli, and near that La Verna, another religious house. On this sacred mountain, as it is not profane to call it, for eight hundred years, by day and night, pious invocations have been made. Let the thoughtful traveler vary his route and make these religious solitudes a visit.

ANGELICO.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society Actively Engaged in Collecting Records of the Rebellion—Letters from Lee, Hampton, Semmes and Others.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 22.

At the last regular meeting of the Southern Historical Society, its distinguished President, Rev. Dr. PALMER, occupied the chair.

The Secretary, Dr. JOSEPH JONES, stated that the Society was now fully organized, and prepared to accomplish its mission, viz., the publication of the records of the recent struggle for Confederate independence. Ample materials exist in the large collection of official reports, and in the periodicals of the day preserved during the war by the Secretary, for the publication at an early day of the official reports of battles and military operations, throughout the entire war. Such transactions would at once constitute the most valuable materials for history, and vindicate before the world the consummate ability of the Confederate leaders, who, with scarcely 600,000 men, poorly armed and equipped, prolonged through four years of unexampled privation and toil a bloody and gigantic war against 3,000,000 of men, armed with the most effective and destructive weapons of modern warfare.

The Secretary read a number of important and interesting letters from the Vice-Presidents of the different Southern States, all bearing testimony to the great interest which this movement has excited.

We report those which will be of special interest to our readers:

LEXINGTON, Va., June 23, 1869.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary Southern Historical Society, New-Orleans:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst., inclosing reports of proceedings of the late meeting of the Southern Historical Society, has been received.

Your former letter, informing me of my election as Vice-President for Virginia, never reached me. I accept, with pleasure, the office bestowed upon me.

It is highly important to collect and record reliable historical information, especially in periods of rapid change, such as the present; and I will cheerfully render the Society any service that may aid this object in Virginia. Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE.

WILD WOODS, June 9, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, informing me that the Historical Society had done me the honor to elect me Vice-President for South Carolina, reached me a few days ago. I appreciate highly this mark of consideration on the part of the Society, and I beg you to express to them, not only my gratification, but to give them the assurance of my cordial coöperation. As soon as I return to South Carolina, I shall take steps to organize a branch society there, and I hope that you will aid me in doing so, by sending such papers as will assist in the accomplishment of this object.

Thanking you for the courteous manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the Society, I am very respectfully and truly yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

Dr. JOSEPH JONES, New-Orleans, La.

MOBILE, Ala., May 20, 1869.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th inst., informing me of my election as Vice-President for the State of Alabama of the Southern Historical Society, and the circular which accompanied it. I have attentively perused the latter, and approving heartily of the plans and objects proposed by it, accept with pleasure the position in the Society which you tender me. Be pleased to return my thanks to the Society [illegible] the honor which it has conferred [illegible] to accept for yourself the [illegible]

I am, very respectfully, [illegible] obedient servant,

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 16, 1869.

Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Historical Society, &c., New-Orleans:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that a protracted attendance upon the Courts in the southern portion of my State prevented the receipt of your letter of the 13th ult., until a day ago.

Cordially approving the objects for which your Society is specially organized, it will afford me pleasure to accept the tendered position, and to do all in my power to advance a cause so worthy.

Thanking the members of the Society, through you, for this mark of confidence, and with the hope that you will point out as specifically as may be in what manner I can best be useful,

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY.

JACKSON, Miss., June 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR: On my return to this city I found your esteemed favor of 17th inst. I had seen in the papers a notice of my selection as Vice-President of your association for the State of Mississippi, and must express my misgiving as to my ability to serve you with efficiency; yet it is a subject that addresses itself to the heart of every true Southerner, and what ability I can bring to bear on the subject will be most cheerfully rendered.

I will at once engage the attention of our citizens to the subject, and endeavor to secure an organization for the State and counties and report progress. Your obedient servant,

BENJ. G. HUMPHEYS.

To JOSEPH JONES, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer Southern Historical Society.

We were glad to see, from the large pile of documents on the table at the last meeting, that the archives are receiving most valuable additions.

Important and valuable works have been received from Admiral RAPHAEL SEMMES, of Mobile, Ala., and from Colonel CHARLES COLCOK JONES, formerly of Savannah, Ga., and now of New-York; from Judge OVERTON, of Louisiana, and General BRAXTON BRAGG, and from the Surgeon-General of the United States. The contribution by Surgeon-General BARNES, of the United States Army, is splendidly illustrated, and is especially valuable to the medical fraternity as elucidating the important question of amputation and resiction of the hip joint.

We feel assured that our citizens, one and all, will feel gratified at the useful labors and prosperous condition of this most honorable and important association, whose great mission is the preservation of the records of honor and glory of the South during the recent struggle for independence.

The Society, after transacting some further unimportant business, elected JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was President of the Confederate States, an honorary member, and then adjourned to meet again on the second Monday in September.

The Lincoln Monument Fund—Reply to an "Anxious Inquirer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of this morning is another letter signed "An Anxious Inquirer," stating that my explanation in regard to the "Lincoln Monument fund" is not so satisfactory as you seemed to think, which I very much regret, as I intended it should be.

The subscriptions, as received, were handed over to Mr. ARTHUR to be invested in Government bonds, and when those bonds were returned to me they were converted, for safety, into registered bonds, in the name of JOHN C. HAMILTON, President, and T. G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer, and the remaining $11,600 are still registered in that form and are deposited in the vaults of a bank.

I think the amount of subscriptions, writing from my recollection only, reached the sum of about $17,000, and the difference is for accrued interest.

There have been some further subscriptions, amounting to about $1,500, which have not yet been collected.

I trust this further explanation will satisfy an "Anxious Inquirer."

TIMO. G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST POINT, Thursday, Aug. 26, 1869.

Secretary Boutwell's Successor in Congress.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Aug. 26.

Governor BOUTWELL's successor does not yet reveal himself very clearly to the voters of the Seventh District, though some Lowell people believe his name is RICHARDSON. But which one of the RICHARDSONS they are in doubt. The story that Judge HOAR will be a candidate has no foundation whatever. He is wanted in the Cabinet, and does not wish to leave it. The President sent for him, yesterday, to join the New-Hampshire party, and he is now in Concord, N. H., instead of his own Concord, where he has been quietly spending the last few weeks. He has an engagement on Saturday to visit his predecessor and cousin, Mr. EVARTS, at his Summer home in Windsor, Vt., and so will probably be unable to go with Secretary ROBESON's party to Portsmouth, according to invitation. Mr. BOUTWELL is in Groton, at work on his annual report, and, apparently, will not join General GRANT in New-Hampshire.

THE VELOCIPEDE RIDE ACROSS NIAGARA.

How Professor Jenkins Crossed Niagara River on a "Velocipede"—What the Machine Was—How the Feat was Regarded.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 26.

A new candidate has made his appearance before the public for glory, renown and shekels. He is called Professor JENKINS, or the Canadian Blondin, and his forte is in riding the bicycle on a rope. His first call for public attention in this section of the country was made in a little hand bill announcing that his "performances on the tight rope had astonished the world, and left competitors far behind," and furthermore that he would ride a velocipede across Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon.

Early in the day the crowd around the Falls was far from small, and by noon the excursion trains on the Great Western and Lake Huron Railroads had brought thousands of people, all anxious to see the man ride over the Falls in a velocipede. But the show was not at the Falls at all, but below Suspension Bridge, on the exact spot where the genuine BLONDIN years ago crossed the river with the man on his back. The rope, two inches in diameter and 1,000 feet long, was placed in position last Friday, and made as secure and tight as possible.

THE "VELOCIPEDE" AND THE ROPE.

The machine used by Professor JENKINS is not in any sense a velocipede. It is, however, a bicycle, and turned upside down would resemble in some degree a modern velocipede. The wheels, three inches wide, are made heavy and of wood without tires, but in their places are grooves one and three-quarter inches deep. The front wheel is three feet two inches and the hind wheel two feet ten inches in diameter. The connecting rods are iron, so also the balance-pole, which is eight feet long and tipped with ten-pound balls, and weighs twenty-eight pounds. The whole thing, with the man thrown in, weighs 298 pounds. The propelling power is a pinion cog-wheel made of brass, about nine inches in diameter, which is made to gear to cogs which surround the front wheel at the bottom of the groove.

It was supposed, naturally enough, that a man riding across the Niagara River on a single rope would draw a large crowd of people to the Falls; but it costs money to buy ropes and build fences; and those interested solicited subscriptions to defray expenses. The amount raised on both sides of the river was $130, of which the Elgin House gave $50. It was also agreed that half the receipts at the bridge should go to the performer. The expenses were about $1,000, the rope alone costing $350.

The 1,000 feet of good two-inch hemp rope stretched across the chasm, 200 feet above the boiling flood, was the first object to be gazed upon by the crowd, but you could not reach it without paying 25 cents, which a great many did, and were rewarded by a close inspection. The cable was fastened securely and immovably on the American shore, but on the Canada shore coiled around a windlass to facilitate tightening, and then twisted and tied around a couple of cedar stumps. The deflection of the rope was about thirty feet. Photographers were early on the ground and secured the best locations for their cameras.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

At 2:30 o'clock the Professor made his appearance at the small house on the Canada side with the pieces of his machine, and at once proceeded to put them together, a task of no small labor. With the aid of his men he first placed the fore wheel on the rope just at the edge of the precipice, and while one man balanced it, another placed on the standard from the under side, thus bringing two strong bars of iron on either side of the rope. All the joints were securely fastened with bolts. The braces or connecting rods extending from the standard to the rear shaft in the form of the letter O made the connection complete and very strong. The Professor then got outside of the rope, arranged the pinion wheel and fastened the balance-pole across the O part of the braces. This done, the seat, a strip of leather, was secured to the rear axle by means of straps. This arrangement, which it was seen at once would throw the entire weight of the machine and the rider under the rope, was a source of disappointment, if not of relief, to many of the spectators, who, not consulting the inventive genius of the Canadian Blondin, rather expected to see him mounted on a Greenwood velocipede, which, of course, would give a good chance for ground and lofty tumbling.

MURMURS.

All being in readiness, the bicycle was fastened by a rope to the bank, and JENKINS, who had superintended all the operations, started for his hotel to robe. During his absence the crowd viewed the machine critically, and murmurs of "humbug," "sold," "who couldn't," &c., were heard, but as a general thing the crowd were pleased with the ingenious method in which the great danger supposed to be involved in the undertaking had been avoided. By this time the people who had been pouring in on excursion trains from all parts of Canada, had assembled in convenient localities for observation, to the number of perhaps 8,000.

The lion made his second appearance at 3:30 o'clock, dressed for the performance. He wore white tights, black velvet knee-breeches, shoulder straps and cross-belts of the same material, and on his head was placed a crown shaped hat; and all were profusely bedecked with tinsel and beads. His feet were covered with buff moccasins. Before alighting from the carriage, JENKINS stopped and talked with our reporter; but there was a little nervousness apparent about his eyes and mouth which, perhaps, was caused by over smoking, or the enormous quid of tobacco he was seen to bite from a borrowed plug.

FALSE START.

We gave him a word of encouragement, and he at once took his position astride the rope and proceeded to arrange the leather strap or seat, which, as it was allowed to touch the rope, seemed more for the purpose of protecting the velvet pants from damage by attrition than to sit upon. In fact, he did not sit, but stood up with his feet about eighteen inches apart, resting on the balance pole. In a moment he grasped the handles of the pinion wheel, and turned them, moving slowly from the bank, the crowd preserving a death-like stillness. After passing out a few yards a halt was made, and the photographers were allowed to take his picture. He then returned and waited five or ten minutes and resumed his seat. Three pistol shots were then fired from the Canadian side, and it was a

GO.

The machine moved slowly forward, the rope swaying gently from side to side until he had passed out about fifty feet, when another opportunity was given the artist, after which he crawled along at a snail's pace to the middle of the abyss, where he raised and waived his hat, and received a faint cheer in response. From the centre to the American shore it was evidently hard work to propel the bicycle, but at last the edge of the cliff was reached, and then the welkin did ring with the applause of the people. The time occupied in passing over the rope was just eleven minutes.

Mr. Seward's Visit to Puget Sound.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Times*, in a letter from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, Aug. 4, speaks thus of the visit of Ex-Secretary SEWARD:

"Next in order was the unexpected and welcome visit of America's great statesman, the venerable WILLIAM H. SEWARD, who, with his party, had left San Francisco on the steamer *Active* for a visit to Alaska. On the arrival of the *Active* at Victoria, it was found that the time which it would take for the steamer to go to Nanaimo and procure the coal for the voyage, won't be quite ample to allow Mr. SEWARD to make a hurried visit to Puget Sound. One of our citizens, Hon. MARSHALL BLINN, of Seabeck, chartered, at his own expense, the steamer *Wilson G. Hunt*, then lying at Victoria, and extended a generous and free invitation to Mr. SEWARD's party and a number of invited guests, to go to Olympia. The steamer stopped at Port Townsend, Port Ludlow, Teekalet, Seattle, Steilacoom and Olympia. Unfortunately the wires were down, and Mr. SEWARD's approach was unheralded, save at the three first-named places, where a few hours' previous notice had been given by the steamer *Colfax*, dispatched by Hon. Mr. BLINN for the purpose. Although the citizens were unprepared to extend those courtesies and hospitalities which time did not permit them to make, yet everywhere the distinguished visitor was received with demonstrations of heartfelt welcome, which gratified Mr. SEWARD, as he himself expressed it, 'much more than any civic honors in crowded cities that he had ever received.' People without distinction of party pressed forward at every place he visited, with feelings of the most profound respect, eager to look upon the venerable man, and grasp his hand. The remarks he made at different places were full of hope and promise for our future. Although our Territory, in point of numbers, is futile and weak, we were not forgotten. Through all the years of our Territorial existence, those years of test, privation and hope deferred, we have not been lost sight of; but weightier matters pressed so sorely upon the Government that it had little time to devote to our necessities. Now that the clouds of war are swept away, and peace reigns through the land, we may be assured that the attention of the nation is directed to us, and vigorous measures will be adopted to people this region and develop its vast resources."

The Massachusetts Union Republican League.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Union Republican League have issued the following declaration of its purposes and principles:

"The Union Republican League is composed of National Republicans—of men who have lived and many who have fought for their principles and convictions in the years that have just passed; of men who believe in personal liberty as earnestly as they believe in national liberty, and they are organizing in opposition to the secret work of the State Prohibitory Committee and all its supporters; against prohibitionists of every sort, that they may thereby send liberal delegations to our Conventions, elect liberal men upon our Town and Ward and County Committees, and thus be enabled to nominate as candidates for office the wisest and best men of our party, in place of having them selected by a clique of wire-pulling politicians, who hypocritically use prohibition doctrines to enable them to obtain a division of the spoils and the honors of office, without practicing the doctrines which they preach.

To this work of organization we invite all Republicans who believe in personal liberty and the right and capacity of man for self-government—as we can only stand on equal vantage ground with our opponents when our organization is as complete as theirs."

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

That Wondrous Band of Light—It is Seen from New-York to Michigan.

On Tuesday evening last, about 10 o'clock, while the sky was bright from the light of the moon, at the time nearly full, an auroral display, accompanied by at least one striking feature, was observed at Casenovia, N. Y. It was what may best be described as a bar of light starting a little above the horizon at the point where the sun sets at this season, and from thence it swept like the train of a comet, a little east of south to the zenith, and beyond nearly to the moon, which was about an hour high. A few light clouds directly overhead hid a small portion of this bar of light.

It appeared about the width of the moon, with clearly defined edges; in brightness, very like the most brilliant comet, and was one of the most beautiful instances of electric phenomena imaginable. The light was of equal brilliancy throughout length and breadth—not flashing in rays, as ordinary Northern lights do. For ten or fifteen minutes the bar was straight, and drifted very slowly southward by a bright star, which was conspicuous about fifteen degrees above the horizon. Then it assumed long curves, becoming wavy, and faded away.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 25.

Last evening, between 7 and 8½ o'clock, a remarkable phenomenon was noticed in the heavens, which attracted much attention and created no little speculation among observers. It was in appearance a fleecy cloud spanning the firmament, and was thought by many to be a lunar bow. The display lasted about twenty minutes. Dispatches from different localities this morning speak of the same phenomenon, some referring to a meteor observed to ascend vertically, and descend over the same course, afterward exploding and leaving the fleecy cloud spoken of, and others referring to a display of Aurora Borealis. We did not witness the meteor, if it was to be seen at this point.

From the Detroit Post, Aug. 25.

About 10 o'clock last evening a belt of light was visible in the sky, extending from the horizon, at about the point of sunset, nearly to the moon, in the opposite quarter of the heavens. It was six or eight degrees broad, and at its brightest point, which was a little west of the zenith, was not dense enough to hide entirely the light of the stars. For half an hour or more it was quite brilliant, and then gradually faded away, that portion nearest the horizon being the last to disappear. A portion of the belt was at one time hidden by clouds, showing that it must have been beyond them. It was probably a phase of the phenomenon known as the zodiacal light.

California's Last Sensation—A Strange Light in the Sky.

From the Sacramento Union, Aug. 18.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the northeastern sky, from horizon to zenith, was illuminated by a reddish light, like that reflected from a great conflagration. Acting upon the supposition that such a conflagration was in progress in the eastern portion of the town, the fire bells were rung, and the boys turned out with the machines, only to discover after a run that they were having a wild-goose chase. The illumination lasted about half an hour. After it had almost entirely died away, spires of red light shot up in the clouds, similar to the aurora borealis. Finally, the light died away, and a dark cloud took its place, out of which the sun in due time arose. The day which followed was quite warm, and clearer than any we have had since the eclipse. Shortly after sundown the phenomena of the morning was repeated, with the red glare extending over the entire western half of the sky, and causing a light painful to the eyes of the observer. It lasted about an hour, fading into a yellow as it grew dimmer.

Bursting of a Meteor in Maryland.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 26.

A remarkable meteor was seen at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday, Aug. 24, which descended vertically, appearing to come from the east, with a slight variation to the south. It burst upon the country-seat of Dr. J. P. POLK, Medfield, on the Falls road, between the villages of Hampton and Cross Keys. It came to within thirty feet of the ground, when it left its phosphorescent train, and with a thud similar to the bursting of a rocket it discharged into the earth. It appeared to be an elliptical sphere of fire, and left at the discharging point of the train a shell similar to cast-iron when dropped from the puddle. The train was about ten feet long and about four inches in diameter. For about five minutes from the time of discharge the train appeared to be in a glowing heated state, when it turned white like a dense mass of smoke. It remained for fifteen minutes, waving like a writhing serpent, and then dissolved and passed away in the atmosphere. We heard that one somewhat similar appeared and burst at Mount Washington, coming apparently from the north.

A Lunar Rainbow.

From the London (Ontario) Free Press, Aug. 25.

It is worthy of record that, on the night of Tuesday, Aug. 24, about 10 o'clock, a lunar rainbow spanned the heavens from the moon's position on the east, diverging to the northwest. This phenomenon is of very rare occurrence, and forms a beautiful spectacle, appearing like a misty streak of white cloud, through which the stars are visible. The cause of the lunar rainbow is sometimes the refraction of the moon's rays in drops of rain, but as the sky last night was bright and clear, the cause of this instance must be the simple reflection of the rays of light from the moon. The phenomenon is very seldom observed, and never except when the moon is at or near the full; it lasted about ten minutes. The total eclipse of the sun, and the rare occurrence of the lunar bow during the same month are sublime phenomena in nature which may never again happen in this century on the American continent.

Effects of the Drought in Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 25.

The almost unexampled drought that has prevailed so extensively, has borne with especial severity upon Virginia and has shortened the corn crop to the extent probably of two-thirds. Its effect upon the tobacco crop has been scarcely less disastrous. This great calamity is now only felt by anticipation. The real hardship and suffering will be experienced in full measure hereafter. The corn famine will be felt in housekeeping, in stock-feeding and in the diminished receipts from other products which will have to be consumed at home to supply the deficiency in corn. The tobacco crop is a money crop, and, being diminished one-half, there will be a corresponding diminution of the producer's income. The same is applicable to the wheat crop. The farmer cannot go in debt, fortunately for him, as the credit system no longer prevails in Virginia as it formerly did, and he will have to exercise a more rigid economy than usual. It is greatly to be feared that the most rigid economy will furnish no sufficient remedy. A very large number of our farmers are in debt, and to save themselves under the Stay law, are compelled to pay the interest on their indebtedness semi-annually. It is greatly to be feared that the failure of these crops will render it impossible for them to do so. Truly the blow that our agricultural interests have received is scarcely less disastrous than that inflicted by war. The drought has been of such general prevalence that it is only here and there a county or a neighborhood has escaped its ravages. Southside Virginia, the great Southwest, the Shenandoah Valley and the country lying on and between the waters tributary to the Chesapeake, are common sufferers. But for the success attending the wheat crop we would have before us the certainty of famine.

To the negroes this drought has been a most terrible blow. Most of those who are farming on their own account relied mainly, almost exclusively, on the corn crop. Few of them made wheat or cultivated tobacco. Those who worked farms on shares with the proprietors will be equally disappointed and afflicted, while the great body of colored laborers who live on corn-meal and are paid their wages out of the farmers' receipts, will have to share in the general suffering.

The Water Famine in Philadelphia—A Successful Experiment.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 26.

The steam fire engines continue to do good service at Fairmount, and their ability to make large additions to the supply of water in the reservoirs is now fully demonstrated. The dead point of danger is passed, and if our citizens continue to use water sparingly, no serious inconvenience will be felt, unless there should be a very destructive fire. The advantages conferred by the Schuylkill are now more clearly apparent than ever. The present drought nearly dries up the small streams, and it is extremely dangerous to depend upon them, exclusively, for the supplies of a large city. In the general revision of water works, which will probably follow the present emergency, our problem is comparatively easy. We have unfailing rivers always at our doors, and we have only to erect more steam machinery for forcing water into our reservoirs.

The drought has crossed the Delaware, and is causing inconvenience in New-Jersey. Morristown, a thriving place, has not a drop of water in its reservoirs, the springs which once yielded a bounteous supply having been dried up by the prolonged spell of dry weather.

THE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Over Twenty Houses, a Church and a Lumber Yard Destroyed—Estimated Loss $150,000.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 26.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the oakum factory of Messrs. R. B. HANNA & Co., on the north side of Thames-street, between Ann and Wolf, which soon spread to the surrounding property, involving a loss much heavier than has been occasioned by fire in this city for many years. The oakum factory was of brick, two stories high, and was entirely consumed. From it the flames spread with great rapidity to the lumber yard of JOHN W. RANDOLPH, adjoining, on the corner of Wolf and Lancaster streets, the large amount of lumber in which was entirely destroyed. Fanned by a moderate wind, the flames soon communicated to the buildings in the neighborhood, and in a brief space of time nearly every house in the block bounded by Thames, Wolf, Lancaster and Ann streets was on fire. With the exception of two the houses were all small, with shingle roofs, which had been dried almost to the condition of tinder by the late excessive heat. The houses were mostly occupied by Germans, there being in some of them several families, and none, perhaps, without two or three. Among the property destroyed was the extensive machine shops of Messrs. E. H. FRAZIER & Co., on Thames-street, with all their valuable contents, including six new steam engines ready for delivery. Messrs. HILL & RIST had an iron foundry on the same premises, which was considerably damaged. The paint and oil store of Mr. JOHN WELCH, and the ship-joiner establishment of Mr. CHARLES MORRIS, also on Thames-street, were entirely destroyed. The Copenhagen House, on Thames-street, near Ann, suffered greatly. It was occupied by Mr. PETER SCHMIDT, who lost most of his furniture and stock, or had it so greatly damaged as to be mostly unavailable. The dwellings of HERMAN VANDERHORST and HENRY HOLTZMAN, on Thames-street, were nearly entirely destroyed. Dwellings Nos. 282, 284, 286, 288 and 290, on Ann-street, were entirely burnt out. The firemen had only arrived on the ground after the breaking out of the fire, and worked energetically, devoting themselves to deluging the houses with water, and in this manner many poor families necessarily had their furniture much injured before it could be removed.

At 1:30 o'clock a number of firemen stationed on Lancaster-street, in the rear of RANDOLPH's lumber yard, and who had been directing their energies to saving a row of frame houses and a small Methodist church, known as the Randolph Chapel, were driven from their positions by the angry sheet of flame, which, sweeping across the street, quickly enveloped the building. A few minutes later the roofs of six two-story and attic dwellings on the northwest corner of Lancaster and Wolfe streets were wrapped in flames, but by the efforts of the firemen only the corner house was destroyed, the other houses burning no lower than the attics. The efforts of the firemen working in Lancaster-street was to prevent, if possible, the fire from getting to the rows of small dwellings on Happy-alley. This alley was filled with small frame tenements, and it was evident that if the fire gained the ascendency in that locality the destruction would have been carried far up Lancaster and other streets. The firemen were rewarded with success. Lancaster, Thames, Ann and Wolf streets, during the progress of the fire, presented a sad scene. Thrown into every conceivable shape were piles of broken furniture, crockery, window sashes, shutters and bedding, and occasionally there could be encountered groups of women and children lamenting the sudden destruction of their once happy homes. So rapidly did the flames communicate with the houses on the east side of Ann-street, that several families were unable to remove any of their furniture save on the first floors. The roofs of a large number of houses, many of them distant six squares from the scene of destruction, were set on fire by burning pieces of timber wafted from the lumber yard of Mr. RANDOLPH. Several firemen and citizens were slightly injured by bricks and pieces of timber falling from the burning buildings. Mr. HANNA, owner of the oakum factory where the fire originated, was so badly injured by a quantity of bricks falling upon him, that he had to be conveyed to his home in a hack.

Owing to the great confusion attending the conflagration, it was impossible last evening to gather the exact losses of each sufferer, and in what offices they held policies of insurance. The annexed statement, however, is believed to be near correct. RANDOLPH & BRO., lumber yard, northwest corner Wolf and Thames streets, damaged $30,000; insured in the United States Insurance Company for $7,000. No. 138 Thames-street, joiner shop, owned and occupied by CHAS. T. MORRIS & SON; loss about $6,000, covered by insurance. No. 136, owned and occupied by ROBT. B. HANNA & Co., oakum factory; loss not known; insured for $10,000 in different Baltimore companies. Nos. 132 and 134, owned by E. H. FRAZIER & Co., machinists; loss $50,000, insured for $16,500. No. 130, owned and occupied by JOHN WELCH as a paint shop; loss $5,000, fully insured. No. 128, owned by Captain JAS. WHEEDON; loss on the house $3,000, insured; occupied by HENRY ULSWOOD; loss $500; fully insured. No. 126, owned and occupied by JOHN VONDERHAST; slightly damaged; fully insused in the German. No. 296 South Ann-street, owned by Dr. INLOES; loss $500; insured; occupied by CATHERINE SEVERN; damage $400; insured. No. 294, owned by Dr. INLOES; damaged to the amount of $800; fully insured; occupied by NIGHT DAY; furniture damaged to the extent of $800; fully insured. No. 292, owned and occupied by PETER SMITH; damage $2,000; fully insured. No. 290, owned by HENRY MANKIN; loss $3,000; occupied by ten tenants, each of whom lost all their furniture and clothing. No. 288, owned and occupied by WILLIAM SAGER; loss $3,000; insured in Germania. No. 286, owned and occupied by HENRY BROWN; loss $5,600; insured in the German for $10,000. No. 284, owned and occupied by Mrs. WESSEL; loss fully covered by insurance in the Germania. No. 282, owned by same; occupied by several families, who lost all their furniture and clothing. No. 107 Lancaster-street, owned and occupied by Mr. BOONHORN; loss $500; fully insured. No. 109 Lancaster-street, owned and occupied by HENRY PLATE; loss $1,200; fully insured. No. 111, owned by HENRY PLATE, occupied by GEO. HUNTSMAN; loss $300; no insurance. No. 113, owned and occupied by JOHN TAYLOR; loss $2,000; insured. No. 115, owned by same; loss $1,000; fully insured; occupied by Mr. WILLIAMS; loss not known. Randolph Chapel, situated on Lancaster-street, damaged to the extent of $1,000. This was a neat little chapel, recently built, and used mainly for Sunday School purposes. Two frame buildings adjoining the chapel, owned by Mr. KLINEFELTER; loss $1,000; one occupied by Mr. OLIVER, who lost all his furniture; damage $500, no insurance; the other frame was occupied by Mr. STAYLOR; loss about the same, no insurance. No. 255 South Wolf-street, owned by HENRY HELBUCK; loss $700, fully covered by insurance; occupied by A. ANTONE, loss $210, no insurance. No. 253 South Wolf-street, owned and occupied by FRED. R. DRAIKS; loss $300, fully insured. No. 251, owned by Mrs. JOHNSON; loss $200, insured; occupied by Mr. ROBERTS; no insurance, loss $25. No. 249, owned by Mrs. YOUNG; loss $25, insured; occupied by J. S. MAYNARD; loss $550, insured in the German. No. 247, owned by JACKSON INGETFRITS, loss slight; occupied by Mr. INSON; loss $250, no insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown, although it is supposed to have been the result of accident. Inspector HOLLOWAY will investigate the matter to-day.

Official Statement of Losses and Insurance.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The estimates of the Fire Inspector make the loss by the fire yesterday $127,000; insurance, $49,000.

A Reminiscence of Byron's Boon Companion, Captain Medwin.

Communication to the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

The moral atmosphere in which BYRON's entire life was spent was for the most part very far from pure. A few years ago the writer of this article, then residing in a German university town, accidentally became acquainted with the same Captain MEDWIN who was authority for the "Dear Duck" commencement of Lady BYRON's letter—at that time an old man, decrepit with age, enfeebled by disease, and melancholy withal because of the recent death of an elderly lady with whom he had lived in those relations of platonic intimacy hallowed by the mutual attachment of COWPER and Mrs. UNWIN. A casual acquaintance with this unhappy man was sufficient to dissipate the last vestige of that foolhardy admiration which every one in boyhood conceives for the wild life led by BYRON and his fellow *roues* at Newstead. Captain MEDWIN had come of a good family—being a cousin of SHELLEY—was a fine scholar, having made the acquaintance of the classic writers in their own language and on what is left of their own soil, and in his day had enjoyed some reputation as a man of letters. But as I knew him he could have been only the wreck of what he had been once. His face bore unmistakable evidence of a man ill at ease. He was crabbed, fretful, misanthropic, and, I fancied, jealous of the well-earned reputation of the men who rule in the English realm of letters at the present time. He ridiculed TENNYSON, and spoke disapprovingly of BULWER; but complimented LONGFELLOW, and declared that he would rather have written POE's "Raven" than any other poem of the present century. I know not whether he still survives, but if he does not, death has done for him a more friendly office than was in the power of friend or relative; it has soothed a spirit to which a life misspent had made rest impossible here.

OHIO POLITICS.

General Rosecrans' Declination of the Democratic Nomination.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 18.

General ROSECRANS gives some very good reasons for declining to run as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. In a telegram to Senator THURMAN, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, he says:

"After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army, and left my State to secure at least the possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors and family. Those duties forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio in the pending canvass for Governor."

The great State of Ohio pays its Governor $1,800 a year in currency—equal to, say $1,350 in gold. A poor man cannot afford to hold the office. Besides, General ROSECRANS had previously held the office of Minister to Mexico with $12,000 a year salary, in gold. The two places, in the matter of emoluments, were too much in contrast. Then, the General has a good thing in California. He has been let in to the golden circle of first-class operators, of which there are hardly more than twenty in this State, not one of which writes his prospective fortune down at less than $5,000,000. The General has hold of the big end of the Southern Pacific Railroad land scheme, and keeps the ball rolling pretty lively. One hundred and fifteen million acres, with a large line of incidentals, has a more promising aspect than a fight with VALLANDIGHAM, in which the latter would settle old scores, with a strong prospect of being defeated in the canvass.

It is reported that the declining candidate wrote a letter to the Central Committee well calculated to make VALLANDIGHAM howl. The latter has a way of frothing at the mouth when exceedingly mad. The letter indorsed the patriotic efforts so successfully made to put down the rebellion, enjoined thorough loyalty, progress, and a square payment of the national debt in coin. The counsel was sadly improved by conferring the nomination on PENDLETON, the pioneer repudiationist, and VALLANDIGHAM's bosom friend.

Declination of the Temperance Candidate for Governor.

Mr. INGERSOLL, who was nominated for Governor of Ohio by the State Prohibition Convention held in Mansfield on the 14th of July, has written the letter given below, declining the nomination. Mr. ODELL, the Secretary of the State Central Committee, announces that the Committee will take speedy action and supply another candidate:

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Jay Odell, Esq., Secretary Prohibition State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of date the 20th inst., informing me that by the Prohibition Convention, held at Mansfield, Ohio, July 14, 1869, my name was placed upon the State ticket as candidate for Governor. Permit me to return my thanks to the Convention who thus honored me with its confidence. I am in entire sympathy with the object which it seeks to promote, but with the views that I entertain of the present political condition of our State, I deem it my duty to decline the nomination.

Respect for the friends of temperance composing the organization which you represent, requires that I should give the reasons which have induced this decision.

After the straightest sect I was educated in the anti-slavery faith, and I have endeavored, so far as I have been possessed of any political influence, to use it so that it would aid in establishing equality and brotherhood of man, irrespective of color or race. The course pursued by the Republican Party of Ohio, prior to its last State Convention, had led me to regard that party unwilling to take position in support of the doctrine of suffrage based on manhood, and I was therefore disposed, at the time of the Alliance Temperance Convention, to part company from that party to whose measures, although not always to its men, I had therefore adhered, and aid in forming a State Temperance party. But since the Republican Party, at its last Convention at Columbus, declared in favor of this doctrine, as contained in the Fifteenth Amendment, I feel unwilling to take any such position as may withdraw any part of the force needed for securing the vote of Ohio in favor of this measure.

Believing that the maintenance of an independent temperance ticket at the coming election will hazard the success of this important measure, which I look to as the *"coup de grace"* of American slavery, I feel bound to give my vote and what influence I have, for the Republican ticket at this Fall's election.

Hoping that the friends of temperance may concur with me in this decision, I remain

Respectfully yours,

J. E. INGERSOLL.

WHEAT CROP OF MINNESOTA.

Observations and Estimates of the State Statistician—Great Increase in Production.

From the St. Paul Press, Aug. 22.

The State Statistician, Mr. PENNOCK PUSEY, recently returned from an extensive tour of observation throughout the State, on all the lines of railroad, for the purpose of inspecting the different crops, and ascertaining the quantity and quality of the yield, and he has kindly permitted us to state the results of his observations. He found very little blight or damage from recent storms—so little that both causes combined will hardly have an appreciable effect in reducing the general standard of quantity or quality. He noticed that the wheat was thinner than usual on the ground, with a less luxuriant growth of straw, a fact which he attributes to the absence of frequent showers, alternating with sunshine, at the period of stooling; such as usually insure a much thicker growth of straw, with much thinner sowing than is practiced by Eastern farmers. But these deficiencies in the stalk are to some extent compensated by a very full and almost plethoric development of the head, which hangs over with the unwonted weight of its hive of fat, plump kernels. Allowing for all deductions, he estimates the average yield of the present wheat crop throughout the State at 18½ bushels per acre, which is a very large average to be sustained over the immense breadth now sown to wheat, including the great proportion of old fields which make up the great mass. As to the breadth of wheat sown, Mr. PUSEY estimates a less ratio of increase than in former years, owing partly to the low prices of last year, and partly to the high price of oats, of which a considerably increased breadth was noted. In former years the annual increase in wheat tillage has been about thirty per cent. This year he estimates it at twenty per cent., and a large part of this increase is made up by the opening of new farms in newly settled districts. In the older counties many prairie farms already have nearly their whole available area under cultivation. Last year Mr. PUSEY estimated the area of the wheat crop at 903,500 acres—average yield about seventeen bushels per acre, and the total product something over 16,000,000. With 20 per cent. increase in breadth we have, therefore, this year, about one million one hundred thousand acres in wheat, which, with an average return of eighteen and a half bushels per acre, will yield the magnificent product of over twenty million bushels, which, by the way, is exactly the estimate of the *Press* published a few days ago.

The accuracy of Mr. PUSEY's estimates have been so well sustained by the subsequent Assessor's returns that they can safely be relied on as close approximations to actual results. Twenty million bushels—nearly fifty bushels to every inhabitant of the State! Over fifteen million bushels of surplus wheat for export from a State which eleven years ago imported its flour and pork! It was in 1859 that Minnesota first began to produce a surplus of wheat. Let us place the two ends of the decade in the matter of wheat development side by side:

	Area.	Bushels harvested.	Average yield.
1859	124,972	2,374,417	19
1869	1,100,000	20,000,000	18½

Already, with the single exception of Illinois, Minnesota stands at the head of the wheat-producing States of the Union; and this year she probably surpasses Illinois in her aggregate product, as she always far surpasses her in the quality of grain and the ratio of production per acre and relatively to population.

The oat crop, of which a much larger breadth than usual has been sown, is splendid in its prolific luxuriance of stalk and berry. The farmers are, in many locations, talking of a crop from seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre, and in many cases the yield will doubtless reach a point between these figures. Contrary to the general impression, Mr. PUSEY reports that with a favorable September the corn crop will be about the best we ever had. The potato crop will be good—the ravages of the potato bug being very limited and intermittent.

The Crops in the Interior of Virginia.

From the Norfolk Journal, Aug. 25.

From what we learn from the papers of the interior of the State the drought has been excessive. In the great rich region watered by the Dan, the corn on the lowlands will probably yield half a crop; but on the hills it is almost destroyed. The same report reaches us of the tobacco crop, which has been burnt up to such an extent that the *Roanoke Valley*, published at Clarksville, says that not one-sixth of a crop will be made in the counties of Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Lunenburg and Prince Edward. The papers of the Valley also give a very gloomy account of the corn crop in that region. They say that in Augusta the yield will not be beyond a third of a crop, and that in Shenandoah it will not reach a half.

Good will of Proprietary Medicines for sale, including Mexican Mustang Liniment, Lyon's Kathairon, Jamaica Ginger and Insect Powder, Lithantriptic, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, &c., and all articles owned by me. Principals only dealt with.

DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row.

—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Political Affairs.

TENNESSEE: Injustice done to the Stokes' Republicans by the Press of the North; Senter's Policy of Universal Suffrage a mere Cunning Device to Secure His Election after he saw that he could not be elected by the Republicans.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS: The Approaching New-York State Convention at Syracuse; The Apportionments—Massachusetts State Democratic Convention at Worcester; Renomination of Hon. John Quincy Adams for Governor.

BROOKLYN REFORM: Meeting of the Citizens' Association; Election of Permanent Officers; Proposed Nominating Convention.

Horrors of Crime.

SUICIDE OF A SHAKER: The Drowning of Ellen Calver at Shaker Village, New-Lebanon, N. Y.; The Shakers' Account of Her Death; Insanity on the Point of Spirit Life in the Spirit Sphere.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY: A French Priest in the South of France Charged with Poisoning the Sacristan of his Church.

IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE: How a Hasty Marriage which Canceled a Mortgage Resulted; An Old Man's Wanderings for Fifteen Years.

MURDER IN MINNESOTA: A Young Man Killed while Going to the Assistance of His Brother; An Unprovoked and Dastardly Crime by Philadelphia Ruffians.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA: An Old Man Shot and Killed by his Insane Son; Full Particulars.

HOMICIDE IN BALTIMORE: A Man's Brains Crushed Out with a Stone.

THE SCHOEPPE MURDER: Sentence of Dr. Schoeppe, at Carlisle, Penn.; He is Condemned to Death.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND: Gold; The American and Irish Question; Agitation in Favor of Protection; The Religious Discussion; "Up in a Balloon;" A Defence of the Girl of the Period; The Fatal Accident to Mr. Cornelius Grinnell.

THE CONVENT HORROR: The Imprisonment of the Cracow Nun; Further Particulars of Her History.

THE DOMINION: Speech of the Governor-General at Halifax; He Explains his Quebec Speech; Reciprocity; The Prospects of the Country.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Advices from all parts of the World by Cable.

General Topics.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE: A Central Water Line from the West to the Seaboard; Meeting of a Committee of the National Board of Trade on the Subject; What they Report in Behalf of the Great Enterprise.

SCIENCE CONVENTION: Further Proceedings of the Science Convention at Salem, Mass.; Interesting Papers on Various Scientific Subjects.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR: President Ramsey Before the Referee; How Injunctions are Procured.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT: His Marriage in Canada; How the Gossips were Afflicted; Personal Appearance of the Couple; The Congratulations; Sojourn of the Wedded Ones at Syracuse.

TURF GOSSIP: Changes in the System of Starting Horses Demanded by Owners; Indignation of Turfmen at the "Vauxhall Decision;" A $20,000 Match: Miscellaneous Notes.

Agricultural Affairs.

THE CROPS: Reports Received at the Department of Agriculture for the Month of July; The Tobacco Crop in Connecticut.

MISCELLANEOUS: How to Make Good Cider; Mineral *vs.* Organic Manures; The Poetry of Farming; Saving Grass-Seed.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

It may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED

ANDREAE—ANDREAE.—At Paris, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at the American Embassy, by Rev. Mr. Lamson, BERNHARD ANDREAE, of Frankfort-on-the Main, to HANNCHIN, eldest daughter of Otto and Gertrude M. Andreae.

BROWN—WILDMAN.—At Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Thos. H. Birch, at the M. E. Church, WM. E. BROWN, of New-York, to LUCY W., daughter of Russel Wildman, Esq., of Danbury.

LINCOLN—TYLER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, by Rev. Dr. Tyler, of Amherst College, Dr. R. P. LINCOLN to CAROLINE C., daughter of the late W. H. Tyler, of Pittsfield, Mass. Both of New-York.

DIED.

BRANT.—On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Edward Buckley, 3d-st., Brooklyn, RANDOLPH BRANT, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Marcus P. Woodruff, No. 33 5th-av., New-York City, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be removed for interment in the family vault at Elizabeth City.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, ELIZABETH G., wife of James Cunningham, aged 60 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

DEAN.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, in the 19th year of his age, JOHN DEAN, son of Henry Dean, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, the 28th inst.

ENTZ.—At East Morrisania, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, after a brief illness, MARIA M., wife of John F. Entz.

Friends and relatives of the family, and of her son-in-law, George Janes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, without further notice, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Mott Haven Depot to meet the 2:30 P. M. train from 26th-st.

KALBFLEISCH.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 26, MATILDA B., wife of Martin Kalbfleisch, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Grand-st. and Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LOTT.—In Flatbush, on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, MARY ANN, widow of the late John J. Lott, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Flatbush, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MERWIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 26, after a short but severe illness, EMMA AUGUSTA, wife of John G. Merwin, and second daughter of Andrew M. and Emma V. Hepburn, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 2 P. M. on Saturday, 28th inst., from the Pierpont-st. Baptist Church, corner Pierpont and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

MATHEY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 26, NESTOR MATHEY.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

PARSONS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, WILLIAM B. PARSONS, Royal Navy, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.

PENNINGTON.—Suddenly, at Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869, AARON S. PENNINGTON, in his 70th year.

Funeral from his late residence, Mansion-st., Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RANDALL.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 25, LORENZO RANDALL, of the firm of Coughlan, Randall & Co., aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 3d-av. and 121st-st., Harlem, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STETSON.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 26, of cholera infantum, SARAH WILSON, infant daughter of Alice W. and N. Stetson, Jr.

STEVENS.—At Lake Mahopac, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, Mrs. JERUSHA, wife of the late Samuel H. Stevens, and mother of Mrs. William Tilden, of this City, aged 75 years.

WILLIS.—On Thursday, Aug. 26, Mrs. JANE KETCHUM, wife of Anson Willis, and daughter of the late Joel Ketchum.

The funeral services will be held at the Harlem M. E. Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 24, DOUW D. WILLIAMSON, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 124 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

YOUNGMAN.—In New-York, on Friday, Aug. 20, GEO. F. YOUNGMAN, aged 25 years.

Remains taken to Albany for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, will close at this office at 8 A. M., and at the stations on FRIDAY as follows, viz.: A and B, 9 P. M.; C and O, 8:45 P. M.; D and E, 8:30 P. M.; F and G, 8:10 P. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Hester-st., s. s., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st., 200x50x50x25x50x25x100x50.1	nom.
Plot No. 1 on Barney Bowers' map, No. 320, containing 6 acres, 1 rood and 25 perches. Plot No. 2 on said map, containing 9 acres and 4 perches (½ part of each)	15,000
30th-st., s. s., 298.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 65x98.9	nom.
22d-st., West, No. 150, 17.8x70.10	2,297
33d-st., n. s., 131 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9	12,500
76th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x111.2½x76x98.11¾, (½ part)	nom.
77th-st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of 2d-av., 108x102.2	10,000
87th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x69.5½x10x20.2½x77¾	1,550
2d-av., n. w. corner of 42d-st., 25.4x80	16,500
5th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 63d-st., 25x100	30,500

Leases Recorded.

11th-st., East, No. 104, 4 years and 8 months, per annum	$1,900
88th-st., n. w. corner of East River, 79.6x100.8, 5 years, per annum	1,490
125th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3 years, per annum	730

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway and Court-st., n. e. cor., 100x200	$9,375
Broadway, s. w. s., 120 ft. n. w. of Middle-st., 30x85	2,125
Carrol-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Bond, irregular	15,200
Carroll-st. and 6th-av., s. e. cor., 95.5x84x204x100x249	10,100
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110	2,750
Eckford-st., w. s., 397.5 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., irregular	350
Graham-st., e. s., 288.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 24.4x82.10	1,000
Grand-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th st., 25x77	4,000
Hart-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 75x100	2,800
Hart-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100	3,500
Hart-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 105x148.5x105.2	1,250
Herkimer-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	5,500
McKibbin-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 100x100	6,000
President-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Bond-st., 300x100	15,000
Prospect-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 25x100	420
Pulaski-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 100x100	3,080
Quincy-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 40x100	10,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 23.4x96	4,800
Union-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Bond-st., 40x100	2,500
Van Buren-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	3,375
South 2d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x53x42x35x50x120	12,000
6th and Ainslie-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	2,500
12th-st., n. s., 292 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x160, C	1,050
14th-st., n. s., 476 ft. w. of 3d-av., 15x100	660
17th-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100, deed 1864	1,800
41st-st., s. s., 42d-st., n. s., and 5th-av., w. s., 24 lots; 41st-st., n. s., ½ block, between 2d and 3d avs.; 41st-st., s. s., ½ block, between 2d and 3d avs., full lots and gores	17,000
Branett-av., w. s., 178 ft. s. of Gay-st., 75x100	750
De Kalb-av., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	8,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 118.4 ft. w. of Forrest-st., irrg.	350
Lafayette-av., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 16.8x100	4,500
Liberty-av., e. s., 60 ft. w. of Van Sicklen-av., 60x100	500
Sigel-av., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x103.11	250
Throop-av. and Whipple-st., s. e. corner, 20x71.2	4,800
6th-av., n. e. s., 122.6 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18x98.11	5,000
Lots Nos. 68, 70, 72 and part No. 66, Samuel Anderson's map	200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Parker-st., e. s., 353 ft. from corner of Mill-st., 12x100	$7,000
Kenny-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Washington-st., 99x100	11,600
Schalk-st., e. s., 111 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 25x100	400
Richard-st., e. s., 127 ft. n. of Bowery-st., 50x120	600

Orange.

William-st., n. s., indefinite, 40x140	$4,500
Frankfort-st. and Lincoln-av., s. w. corner, 70x111	4,500
New-st., n. s., indefinite, 59x80	1,000

Belleville.

On Stone-house Plains road, 6 27-100 acres	$3,000
Paterson and Newark Railroad, s. s., 2 41-100 acres	1,446
Two tracts, n. s. of Public road, 12¼ acres	10,000
Belleville, 3 17-100 acres	15,750

Woodside.

River road, w. s., 75 ft. s. of Division-st., 80x300	$2,000

Montclair.

Centre Summit-av., 50x125	$3,0

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LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20. cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, FROM Oct. 1, to a small family, two large rooms and two bedrooms on second floor of house No. 22 Vandam-st.; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M., or address C. A. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office; rent, $25 per month; gas and water. Good references given and required.

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Near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. To lease for a long term of years, valuable premises; over 75 feet front, suitable for a hotel, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF

COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869,
at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

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On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 M.

These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent., and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at J. E. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

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$300,000
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Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
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Taxable Wealth of County,	$13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only	$500,000

Price 95 until September 1st next.

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TANNER & CO.,
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No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

GOLD LOAN

OF
The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company,
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
DUE 1889,
OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Miner Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122¾	123¼	5-20 Coupon,'67	121	121¼
Coupon, 1881	123⅛	123⅜	5-20 Coupon,'68	120⅞	121
5-20 Regis., 1862	122	122⅛	10-40 Regist'd	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon,'62	123	123¼	10-40 Coupon	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 Coupon,'64	122	122¼	Gold	133⅛	133⅜
5-20 Coupon,'65	122	122¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110	110¼
5-20 Coupon,'65, Jan. and July	120⅛	120¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON,
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to be meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Secured by First Mortgage on the

N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE OF A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE OF ROAD ACTUALLY BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

THE ROAD IS IN COURSE OF THOROUGH AND RAPID CONSTRUCTION; 150 MILES WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, AND THE ENTIRE LINE, IT IS BELIEVED, BY THE END OF THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE ADMIRABLE SELECTION OF THE ROUTE FOR COMMANDING BOTH LOCAL AND THOROUGH BUSINESS CANNOT FAIL TO MAKE IT **ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RAILROADS IN THE COUNTRY.**

THESE CHOICE SECURITIES ARE MEETING WITH RAPID SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, AT WHICH PRICE THEY ARE STILL OFFERED.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 22 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 517, 487, 209, 60, 304, 183, 573, 180, 236, 327, 436, 194, 595, 323, 214, 337, 431, 496, 540, 370, 99 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many divergent and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIRST CLASS
TEN PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.

Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.

Whole debt of the township (this loan)	$50,000
Assessed value	276,000
Real valuation	1,500,000

We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.

Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 09. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped.

JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will offer at their salesroom, No. 427 Broadway, between Howard and Canal-st., on FRIDAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock,

35 carat loose brilliants,
4 single solitaires, brilliants.
Diamonds, brooches, rings, ear-rings and studs, gold hunting English and American gents' and ladies' watches, gold jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon,

80,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, within the store:

143 boxes fresh new crop vintage Malaga Lemons.
487 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex-steamers from Liverpool.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and valuable assortment of genteel household furniture; twenty or twenty-five fine second-hand carpets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of BOLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

RICHARD J. BOLLES,
LUCIEN H. NILES.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOLLES & CO., for the transaction of a stock commission business.

RICHARD J. BOLLES,
JOHN H. BOLLES.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is LUCIEN H. NILES. That the general nature of the business to be conducted is the stock commission business, and it is to be carried on in the City of New-York. That the names of the general and special partners are as follows: LUCIEN H. NILES, who resides in the City of New-York, and JONATHAN S. NILES, who resides in the City of Hartford, Conn. That LUCIEN H. NILES is the sole general partner, and that JONATHAN S. NILES is the special partner. That said JONATHAN S. NILES has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars as capital to the common stock.

The said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of August, 1869, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1871.

LUCIEN H. NILES,
JONATHAN S. NILES,
by L. H. NILES, Attorney.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1869.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HART & HALE, is this day dissolved.

W. S. HALE.

All business of the former copartnership, existing under the firm name of HART & HALE, will be settled by WM. S. HALE, at No. 64 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST COMMENCES
SEPT. 1,

On all deposits made on or before that date in the

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 34th-st. and 3d-av.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Secretary.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
WILL DRAW INTEREST
FROM SEPTEMBER 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,553 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INterest than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

S. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREKINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &C., &c.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
S. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, HANDSOMELY fitted up, very cheap rent, located corner 5th-st. and 1st-av.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY have removed their office in New-York from No. 205 Broadway to No. 29 Beekman-st., and are now enabled to keep in store full stock of their manufactures.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING,

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; would assist with the coarse washing; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 217 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 326 East 25th-st., three flight of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork or fine washing; no objection to City or country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 328 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of first-class cooks of all kinds; laundresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, housewokers; also tidy young girls and those lately landed. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH young woman, a situation as seamstress; she can cut and fit, operate on machine; understands dress-making, trimming, &c.; has good references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as laundress; has no objection to waiting; good reference from last place. Call at No. 220 East 24th-st., Friday afternoon.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

MRS. MATILDA GREEN, EAST 28TH-st., No. 102, continues to supply families with reliable servants. Wanted immediately, first-class waitresses, &c.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, with a small family, as good vegetable gardener and farmer; understands his business on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and is a good driver, also the care of cows and can milk. Any gentleman wanting such, address H., gardener, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; drives four in hand; is married; no incumbrance; waits well at table; has first-class reference; no objection to the country. Address J. R., 114 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable man as nurse to take care of an invalid gentleman; he can be highly recommended as a good nurse, sobriety and good-tempered. Address E. VON HOFE, No. 146 Fulton-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a reliable single man; perfectly understands his business; can milk; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; unexceptionable reference. Address M. J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, in the City or country, by a man who is capable and efficient, and can come well recommended from former employers. Address or call on JAMES, No. 73 University-place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUAtion as a gardener; understands the culture of land, fruit trees and flowers, cows or horses; has good reference. Address P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as vegetable gardener; can milk and drive horses and make himself useful. Address J. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; fully understands the business in all its branches, laying out of grounds, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEman's nurse or to wait on an invalid by a steady, active, experienced man; highest City reference. Address NURSE, No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman in a private family; best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY who are at present doing a large business, a gentleman of experience and character, who possesses a large acquaintance and who is active and industrious, to act as agent in the City and vicinity; to suitable parties liberal terms will be offered; either salary or commissions, or both. Address GENERAL AGENT, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING fancy-goods house; must reside in this City, with his parents, and be well recommended for honesty; not afraid to carry a moderate parcel; salary first year $100. Address in handwriting, with reference, Box No. 487 Post Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FANCY-goods and notion house, a boy, about 16 years of age, who resides with his parents; salary first year $100. Address in own hand writing, giving reference, BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., Box No. 1,228 Post Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN Hackensack, N. J., want a thoroughly competent woman to cook and assist with the washing and ironing. None but those having strictly first-class reference, may apply at No. 3 Ferry-st., corner Gold, before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; must have good references; wages $12. Apply at No. 23 West 46th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.

Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.

Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.

Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.

Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.

Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.

Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 302 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, and it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that in addition to the streets named in existing ordinances, it shall be lawful to drive cattle and sheep during the day time through the following streets: 42d-st., from the Hudson River to 11th-av.; 11th-av., from 42d-st. to 49th-st.; 40th and 41st sts., from the Hudson River to 10th-av.; and 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th sts., between Hudson River and 11th-av.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING [illegible] PAYMASTER, UNITED [illegible] No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-Y[illegible]

Sealed proposals, to conform [illegible] *the terms and specifications con*[illegible] *tisements*, will be received at this [illegible] P. M. on the 1st proximo, for [illegible] *(of the best quality, to be delivered* [illegible] *New-York Navy-yard)* and trans[illegible]

SUPPLIE[illegible]

BUREAU OF YARDS [illegible]

250 fathoms soft Manila rope, [illegible] without splice of bolt rope yarn [illegible] ing a strain of twenty tons. 1,000 pounds ⅜ and 1,000 pound[illegible] of SANDERSON'S or JESSUP[illegible] 300 barrels Rosendale Cement [illegible] in tight barrels, well papered, [illegible] each, and 15,000 Skew Bricks, [illegible] 700 pc. (66,500 ft. B. M.) South[illegible] 15 in. wide, 4 in. thick, 19 feet [illegible] M. Southern Yellow Pine P[illegible] wide, 15 to 20 feet long, worke[illegible] free from sap, shakes, and larg[illegible] sides, and uniform width and [illegible] Iron Cut Spikes, 7 inches, all t[illegible] fore the 10th September, 1869.

BUREAU OF NA[illegible]

100 pounds Gum Camphor.

BUREAU OF STEAM [illegible]

15,500 pounds Sable Iron, [illegible] sizes.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMEN[illegible]

1,500 Sister Hooks and Thi[illegible] 1,500 Iron Thimbles, 1¼ to 5 [illegible] as per sample; 20 barrels T[illegible] Stone, 8 and 16 inches wide, [illegible] Chopping Knives; 36 Clea[illegible] dles; 24 Iron Dippers, (galv[illegible] 24 Water Coolers and Filters [illegible] "Skerrett's" patent, per sam[illegible] Stove Brushes; 100 Squilge[illegible] Mica, (assorted,) for heating [illegible] 1,500 Fishing Hooks; 24 C[illegible] Irons; 24 Wood Saws; [illegible] wire; 50 Bolts Light [illegible] Cotton Ravens; 1,000 pound[illegible] Turpentine, (28 gallons each [illegible] lic Tape Lines, 75 and 150 [illegible] Hoops, 1 inch thick, ⅛ inch [illegible] cumference; 500 Trysail H[illegible] Seine Twine; 100 pounds [illegible] two-foot Box Rules, double [illegible] 5 gross Enameled Buttons [illegible] can Oil-cloth, 18 feet wide [illegible] 36 pair Scissors; 10 gross [illegible] 12 dozen Red and Blue Pen[illegible] Books, (6 quires;) and 24 [illegible] (small.)

TRANSPO[illegible]

To Rio de Janeiro, Braz[illegible] tons, (2,240 lbs.,) *more or* [illegible] be taken from the New-Y[illegible] delivered at Rio de Janeir[illegible] *cy free of primage*, after re[illegible]

Bidders are referred t[illegible] charge at the Navy-yard [illegible] gard to supplies and tran[illegible] supplies will be furnishe[illegible] state in their proposals [illegible] will complete deliveries, [illegible] no case must exceed twe[illegible] Parties interested are in[illegible] above named, when the [illegible]

J. C. ELDRED[illegible]

NOTICE TO [illegible]

THE IMPROVEME[illegible]

Sealed proposals in du[illegible] United States Engineer [illegible] Iowa, until 12 M., Sep[illegible] removing all the ma[illegible] between the town of H[illegible] so as to give a channel [illegible] (7) seven feet deep, wi[illegible] peras Creek shall [illegible] 180,000 cubic yards of [illegible] will be prosecuted in s[illegible] determined by the eng[illegible]

The following are [illegible] which the dredging is [illegible]

1. Crow Creek Bar.
2. Peoria Flats.
3. Kickapoo Creek Ba[illegible]
4. Lick Creek Bar.

[illegible]

The excavated mate[illegible] boats and deposited i[illegible] ient distances, or in s[illegible] may be directed. Th[illegible] quarter to three-quar[illegible] state the price per cu[illegible] at which they propos[illegible] clude all boats, mach[illegible] sary in the prosecuti[illegible] ing the required [illegible] the 10th day of Octob[illegible] the stage of water [illegible] contract on or befor[illegible] Each bid must contai[illegible] signed by two respo[illegible] some United States [illegible] sponsible person kn[illegible] or parties bidding [illegible] into contract with t[illegible] in ten days, or make[illegible] or them and the nex[illegible]

The name or nam[illegible] written out in full, [illegible] Post Office addres[illegible] tions, and all the n[illegible] examination at this[illegible] the date of letting[illegible] guarantee will be t[illegible]

The officer in cha[illegible] and all bids, and n[illegible] satisfactory eviden[illegible] petent, able and pr[illegible] within the time sp[illegible] vertisement *must* [illegible]

Proposals will be [illegible] should be indorsed [illegible] of the Illinois Riv[illegible]

J. H[illegible]

U. S. ENGINE[illegible] KEOKUK, Iowa, [illegible]

PROPOSA[illegible]

TRE[illegible]

Sealed proposa[illegible] use of the United [illegible] ending June 30, 1[illegible] ment until the 2d [illegible] M.

Blank forms fo[illegible] plication.

The bids will b[illegible] item by item.

Contracts mus[illegible] ders within ten [illegible]

The articles co[illegible] time to time du[illegible] orders from the [illegible] will, however, b[illegible]

Each proposal [illegible] firm making it, [illegible] sufficient suret[illegible] lars, ($10,000,) a[illegible] the district in [illegible] ness, on a form [illegible] conditioned up[illegible] nishing such p[illegible] ed under it, an[illegible]

All deliverie[illegible] port detailed f[illegible] Treasury, and [illegible] be deemed su[illegible] the option of t[illegible]

Deliveries m[illegible] Department, [illegible]

The failure t[illegible] contract will [illegible] penalty of th[illegible] may direct th[illegible] tities of any a[illegible] deficiency ca[illegible] contractors fi[illegible] be found nec[illegible]

Proposals [illegible] will not be c[illegible] only to estab[illegible] articles.

(Signed[illegible]

PROPO[illegible] LUNAT[illegible] will be rec[illegible] TUESDAY[illegible] same will b[illegible] part of the [illegible] "City Luna[illegible] ter 56, Law[illegible] mon Counc[illegible] Said stock i[illegible] additional t[illegible] York, and w[illegible] cent. per an[illegible] first day of [illegible] principal w[illegible] 1889. The [illegible] desired and[illegible] thereupon [illegible] lain the su[illegible] with any [illegible] Comptrolle[illegible] deposits, t[illegible] icates for [illegible] sums awa[illegible] dates of [illegible] and indor[illegible] Stock," an[illegible] to the Co[illegible] of the Co[illegible] in his jud[illegible] quire it.

CITY O[illegible]

CRO[illegible] TO S[illegible] proposa[illegible] which it [illegible] of its off[illegible] o'clock A[illegible] structio[illegible]

SPEC[illegible] also in [illegible] River, [illegible]

SPEC[illegible] tween [illegible] Duane [illegible] Elm; [illegible] Broom[illegible] berry [illegible]

SPEC[illegible] av. to [illegible]

SPEC[illegible] SPEC[illegible] av., b[illegible] Aven[illegible]

SP[illegible] sts. [illegible] ery; [illegible] Stant[illegible] ton s[illegible] Aven[illegible]

SP[illegible] SP[illegible] 77th[illegible] SP[illegible] 42 r[illegible] SP[illegible] pav[illegible] pave[illegible] catio[illegible] the [illegible]

F[illegible] thi[illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23
Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9	Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29
Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin......$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris..................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE........BOUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

IOWA........Aug. 28	EUROPA........Sept. 18
BRITANNIA........Sept. 4	INDIA........Sept. 25
COLUMBIA........Sept. 11	CAMBRIA........Oct. 2

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE........................(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE........................(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN........FRIDAY........Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$150 to $200,	$75.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER........Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE........Sept. 16
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN the interior of Georgia and Florida. The Black Star Line of Steamships will dispatch their first-class steamers to leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows: HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1869. MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869. This line will dispatch steamers semi-weekly, to commence at an early date, notice of which will be given hereafter. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and river steamers to Augusta, and through rates to points via Central Railroad and connecting roads, same as combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy by this line, one-half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 2d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: [illegible] ... first and second class, ... H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can secure the services of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL
The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, August, 1869.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Henesse to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 20 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M.,
President.

PACKARD.
THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL [illegible] will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.
PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.
The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,
MADAM PROSSER,
DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to.
No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER,
Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDing School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

SEABURY HALL, NO. 99 WEST 43D-ST.—Select pupils prepared for business, college or theological seminary by an Episcopal clergyman, a graduate of college. School reopens Sept 14.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

OAK GROVE INSTITUTE—BOARDING School for boys at Mt. Morris, N. Y.; $300 covers all ordinary expenses. Fall term begins Sept. 15. Send to Principal, Rev. GEO. R. HOWELL, for circular.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 3d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MISS COMSTOCK
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE
Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Claverack, N. Y.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,
170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal,
JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
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Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N.Y.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, REsiding in Cambridge, will take into his family one or two pupils to receive a thorough preparation for college, in a pleasant home. He has had experience in college teaching, and can offer the highest testimonials of his scholarship and ability by reference to Rev. Dr. Peabody, Professor Child and others of the University. For terms, &c., address HARVARD GRADUATE, Box No. 698, Cambridge, Mass.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching the ancient languages, and qualified also to teach German and French and the higher English branches, desires to make an engagement for the coming year; the best of references given. Address EDUCATOR, Box No. 1,746 Post Office, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OR ENVIRONS.—Mrs. THOMAS N. CAULFIELD, No. 232 East 11th-st., wishes an engagement two days in the week; is brilliant and thorough in the cultivation of the voice; also for advanced pupils on the pianoforte and harp.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER IN a boys' boarding-school—a thorough mathematician, and competent to instruct in penmanship; must be a disciplinarian also; salary in the neighborhood of $700 and home. Address B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO GIVE instruction in drawing and painting to the children of a respectable family in this City, in compensation for board and lodging. Apply to Mr. B. H., Box No. 541 Post Office.

WANTED.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, AGE 26 and a church member, wishes to teach English, mathematics and book-keeping. Address W. A., No. 346 9th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL AND HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on first, second, third and fourth floors, with first-class board, can be had by applying at No. 14 East 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT front parlor, with board for gentleman and wife or two young gentlemen, only $23 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET for the Winter, with first-class board, their entire second floor, to a family of adults; and also parlor and bedroom on third floor, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

PARTIES WISHING TO SECURE well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board, can apply at No. 143 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on first, second and third floors, singly or en suite, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, en suite or singly, may now be obtained at No. 18 West 25th-st., near Hoffman House.

FIFTH-AV.—(NO. 297.)—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table. References.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with modern conveniences, to let, with board, at No. 102 East 35th-st., corner Park-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,
(WEST END,) NEW-JERSEY,
Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.
C. A. STETSON, Jr., Proprietor.
After the 1st of September, the price of board will be reduced to
$25 PER WEEK.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., *1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows; at 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSION PROVIDED for by the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, made on the 4th day of July, 1868, for the settlement of claims of their respective citizens, is now fully organized. Claimants will be furnished with the printed rules for the government of the Commission on application to the Secretaries.
By order of the Commission.
GEORGE G. GAITHER, J. CARLOS MEXIA. } Secretaries.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TRADE MARK "ESSENCE OF INK."—10 cents for half pint. The only ink that will not corrode steel pens. For sale by stationers, &c. SPERRY & CO., manufacturers, No. 599 Broadway, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
FOURTH RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
On SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre, or at Ditson's music store, No. 711 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In two of his most famous specialties,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom Taylor's comedy of the
VICTIMS!
And his world-renowned characterization of
SOLON SHINGLE!
Assisted by a superior company of talented artistes

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
A BOUNDLESS SUCCESS.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY, "PLAY,"
With its ever-changing, Humorous, Caustic and Dramatic Pictures of Life at the Continental Summer Resorts. Cast with

E. L. DAVENPORT,	GEORGE CLARKE,
GEORGE HOLLAND,	CLARA JENNINGS,
AGNES ETHEL,	MRS. G. H. GILBERT,

Davidge, Polk, Emily Lewis, &c., in the fashionable and contemporaneous Portraitures. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
Proprietors..........Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.
The season in New-York will commence at the
FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE,
By the author of "Little Goldie,"
WILL BE OUT ON TUESDAY, AUG. 31, I
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River,
foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River,
(foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
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Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30, Christopher-st. at 7:40, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall.
Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 26th..10:30 A. M.
Friday, 27th......7:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th......11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th..11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th....5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 29th......7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 29th......1:00 P. M.
Monday, 30th......9:00 A. M.	Monday, 30th......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 31st....10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 31st......2:00 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—THE STEAMER NORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island from the North River. The steamer SYLVAN SHORE runs regularly to Coney Island from the East River.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier, E. LANE, Ag't.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
TENTH WEEK TENTH.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT.
THE GRAND REVIVAL of the spectacular and romantic drama, the
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
SEA OF ICE.
Pronounced by an IMPARTIAL PRESS and APPRECIATIVE and CROWDED AUDIENCES the most
DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
OGARITA..................LUCILLE WESTERN
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
GENERAL ADMISSION..................50 CENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE PANTOMIMIC SEASON.
Last nights of Geo. L. Fox's great and popular HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE,
Mlle. HANIOLA, Brothers, IMRE and BOLOSSY, HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
CLOWN, (last week but one,) GEO. L. FOX.
MATINEES, 1½, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
On Monday, Sept. 6,
THE FAVORITE AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
which, after months of great preparation, will positively be produced with an
UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 27, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
2. Waltz, "Sphären-Klaenge"..........Strauss
3. Tarantelle, with Flute and Clarionette Obligato..........Saint Saens
Messrs. SIEDLER and WENDEL SCHAFER.
4. Romanze, "Elle M'Aimait tant, Solo for Cornet..........Hugo Pierson
Mr. J. LEVY.
5. Fackeltanz, No. 3, C Minor..........Meyerbeer
6. Overture, op. 52..........Schumann
7. Andante, 8. Scherzo, } Symphony in C..........Schubert
9. Overture, "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
10. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter"..........Strauss
11. Carnival of Venice, Solo for Cornet..........
Mr. J. LEVY.
12. Finale from the Overture "William Tell"..Rossini
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSEUM
Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BROADWAY. Corner of 30th-st. BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
CHANG,
The Chinese Giant, CHANG, Nearly 9 feet high.
CHANG,
CHANG,
ADMIRAL FISK, JR.
MONDAY NEXT—Commencement of regular season.
ZAVISTOWSKI and RAND SISTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mlle. Marietta Ravel.
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL as CYNTHIA.
CHARCOAL BURNER.

TAMMANY MATINEE.
FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON,
SATURDAY NEXT, AUG. 28.
Admission 50 cents..................Children 25 cents
Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2 o'clock.

TAMMANY—PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
SECOND WEEK OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT, SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR AMUSEMENT, EXCELLENCE AND VARIETY.

THE LAURIS—THE LAURIS.
THE BEST PANTOMIMISTS OF THE DAY.

GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.
PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON, MAGGIE DESMOND, L. MESTAYER, J. B. CURRAN, A. H. SHELDON, &c.

NOVEL AND ORIGINAL BALLETS
by the unrivaled Tammany Ballet Corps.
THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD encored nightly.
THE SHELLS OF THE OCEAN.
A GAME AT CARDS.

HARRY GURR, THE MAN FISH.

MOE & GOODRICH.
CHAMPION SKATERS.

THE SILVESTERS. LOGRENIA.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS to all the amusements.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY,
GRAND REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 30.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.
LADY THORN,
AMERICAN GIRL,
GOLDSMITH MAID
PURSE, $3,500.
On SATURDAY, Aug. 28, purse $3,500; $2,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, and $500 to the third horse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.
D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn.
B. Daniels enters b. m. American Girl.
Budd Doble enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
The Coney Island cars will leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes for the Fair Grounds.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. P. MORRIS, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the different sections of this Society are hereby requested to attend the annual general meeting, which takes place on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 2½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to receive the annual finance report, elect officers and trustees, and transact other business of importance. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A TENOR OF FIVE YEARS' EXPErience in choirs would like to obtain a situation to sing in some Evangelical Church. Address H. L. S., Station D.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. CUMMINGS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James F. Cummings, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au20-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. SECOR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Secor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1869.
au20-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th July, 1869.
au13-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joseph I. Barnum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of October, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 2,327.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William F. Goodwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district—Dated at New-York the 19th day of August, 1869.
GEORGE V. HOUSE, Assignee,
No. 4?4 Broadway, New-York City.
au20-1aw3wF*

SCIENCE.

Final Meeting of the American Association at Salem, Mass.—The Last Papers—The International Statistical Congress—Silver Deposits in Mexico—The Geology of North Carolina—Closing Proceedings.

From our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

The Association met shortly after 10 o'clock this forenoon, the President, Colonel FOSTER, occupying the chair. The following paper was presented by the Standing Committee and adopted, viz.:

Whereas, This Association having been informed that a suggestion has been made on the part of some of the foreign members of the International Statistical Congress in favor of holding one of its sessions in the United States;

Resolved, That the members of this Association hereby express their cordial approval of this suggestion, and their desire that the International Statistical Congress will decide to make the United States its place of meeting at an early date; also,

Resolved, That an attested copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the presiding officer of the International Statistical Congress, soon to be held at the Hague in the Netherlands, and to the delegates representing the United States in said Congress.

After adding two new members to the Committee on the Place and Time of the next meeting it was resolved that the Committee be left untrammeled by any definite instructions.

The following persons were elected to membership, viz.:

CHARLES Y. BEACH, Brooklyn, N. Y.; DWIGHT KENDALL, New-York; A. LLOYD, New-York; SAMUEL FELTON, Chester, Penn.; THOS. W. STIMPSON, Peabody, Mass.; GUSTAVUS A. JASPER, Charlestown, Mass.

UNIFICATION OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINAGE.

Professor JOHN TORREY, of the Committee to whom this subject was referred at the last meeting, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Association cordially approves the proposed adaptation of American coinage to the metric system, by making the value of the dollar precisely that of one and a half francs of fine gold, seeing in this a new step toward the promotion of fraternity among nations by the unifications of weights, measures and coinage, inasmuch as all monetary units which have simple relations to the franc must have simple relations to each other.

Dr. GOULD announced that a gentleman, who concealed his name, had placed in his hands a liberal sum as the foundation of a fund to provide for the resumption of the publication of the *Astronomical Journal*, and, if further additions could be made, this journal will be resumed.

The Association then resolved itself into sections:

SECTION A.

This section met in the Tabernacle Church as usual. Professor FELIX FOUCON read a paper on the constitution of three maps of Europe, France and North America, in the Gnomonic projection, exhibiting a view of the mineral resources of the earth and the study of its figure. Professor P. H. VAN DER WEYDE read a very interesting paper designed to show that electricity is not a self-existing fluid, but only a mode of motion of matter. Professor E. B. ELLIOTT read a paper on the "Laws of Trade," and J. F. HOLTON, Esq., read two papers—one on "The Proper Monetary Unit," and the other on "The Abolition of Months."

Having concluded its list of papers, the section adjourned at noon.

SECTION B—SILVER DEPOSITS IN MEXICO.

Dr. J. P. KIMBALL, of New-York, read a paper on "The Cretaceous Age of Silver Deposits in Mexico." He traced the continuation of the fossiliferous cretaceous of Texas across the Rio Grande into Mexico. In the State of Chihuahua a narrow axis of elevation of the fossiliferous limestone of that period reaches from Presidio del Norte sixty miles beyond the City of Chihuahua. The silver deposits of Sierra Rica, Santa Eulalia, and intermediate mineral localities, are in this formation. A metamorphosed and overlying alumino-silicious rock, probably referable to the same period, overspreads the rest of the State north of the twenty-eighth parallel, and is the seat of other rich silver deposits. Mr. KIMBALL suspects the silver deposits of corallites also to be in the fossiliferous cretaceous, and pronounces erroneous Dr. WISTIZENNS' reference to the Silurian any part of Chihuahua. These observations have an important bearing on Mr. REMOND'S discovery of cretaceous rocks in Sonora, and they go far to prove the position already taken by Professor GABB, viz., a connection of the great cretaceous sea which once covered what is now a large part of the interior of the continent with what is now the western slope of the Cordilleras. The discovery of the fossiliferous cretaceous as a seat of silver deposits in Chihuahua, is the first instance yet brought to light in North America, the only parallel case yet reported being a similar occurrence in Chili, as pointed out by Mr. REMOND. The fossils obtained by Mr. KIMBALL in Chihuahua are Texan forms, among which are familiar species of ammonites, exogyra, ostrea, scalaria, caprina and radiolites. The metamorphic cretaceous is made up of a peculiar rock, which, although porphyritic, can hardly be called a porphyry, as it is characterized by a non-felspathic matrix, but evidently a pure quartzile, through which are disseminated minute crystals of orthoclase and crystalline quartz. This hard variety passes into a soft alumino-silicious aggregate, known in Mexico as cantera, or building stone. Its metamorphism appears to be limited to exposed portions, whence the inference is drawn that its alteration has been effected by the influence of the atmosphere and percolating waters upon sediments originally composed of alumina and silica, and which were probably also somewhat calcareous and magnesian.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Professor W. C. KERR, who is engaged upon the geological survey of North Carolina, presented some points in its geology which were important. He characterized the region as a *terra incognita*, geologically. No geological map of the State has ever been published. The rocks are mainly of two formations, gneissoid or metamorphic, and tertiary. The latter occupies a belt one hundred miles wide along the coast, while the former extends to the western border of the State, more than three hundred miles in cross sections. In this last formation no fossils have been found hitherto, except in the two narrow troughs of triassic. The speaker had, however, found lately an obscure radiated organism, in the epidotic rocks of the western border, near the Smoky Mountain range. An interesting point has been lately ascertained, which is the identity of the King's Mountain group with the Sinville Mountain belts of flexible sandstone or diamond rock, which meet in the Pilot range. Another interesting fact is the existence in Mesozoic times of a chain of mountains along the eastern border of the State, from which the material of those rocks was derived.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT.

Professor J. S. GRIMES commenced reading a dissertation on "The Laws of Mountain Formations." HUMBOLDT had suggested this was a difficult subject, and this had stimulated him to its study. He thought their origin was due to the ocean waves, and not to the action of currents. The waves collected sediments, the weight of which depressed the adjacent land. After the reading had proceeded a few moments Professor AGASSIZ, as Chairman, asked the section if the geologists present wished the paper to be heard? No response being made, Mr. GRIMES was accorded the floor. The gentleman, indignant at the interruption, closed with a few remarks, characterizing the action of the Chairman as arbitrary, and quoted before sitting down the fact that BACON, one hundred years after COPERNICUS had propounded his theory of the earth, had depreciated it as baseless.

Professors HALL and HUNT remarked upon the non-geologic character of the paper.

Professor GRIMES said the would also make a remark, and asked whether the theory advocated by Professor AGASSIZ, that the earth was once only a ball of snow and ice, was geological or even reasonable?

This little spar was almost the only sudden upheaval which crossed the peaceful deposit during the geologic discussions.

CONNECTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

Professor A. E. VERRILL stated that the theory of a former connection between the two oceans, across the Isthmus of Darien, was a favorite one with many geologists, to account for climatic changes in Europe by supposing that formerly the Gulf Stream flowed across into the Pacific instead of northward. There is, however, no reliable geological evidence of this. The evidence is zoölogical, and consists in certain cases of identical species among the marine animals occurring on both sides. Of about 1,500 shells on the Panama coast, about seventy are identical with Atlantic species. Of 150 crustacea, ten or twelve cannot be distinguished. Of fishes 173 marine species occur on the coasts of Central America, of which fifty-seven occur on both sides, according to Dr. GUNTHER, but Mr. VERRILL had found that the echinoderms are all different, but among eighty-two West coast species at least fifty are analogous to Atlantic forms, though really distinct. But among the corals the difference is very remarkable, for not only are the species all distinct, but even most of the genera and families. On the Pacific side, we find no coral reefs, and none of the common reef-building genera of the West Indies, except parites, which is rare. The gorgonias, or sea fans and their allies, are also very different. This would lead us to conclude that though a small, narrow or shallow water connection existed, no extensive or deep channel can have existed across the isthmus since the present fauna inhabited their coasts.

Other papers, interesting and of more or less importance, were read, and when the section had disposed of them all, it adjourned.

SUB-SECTION D.—MICROSCOPY.

This sub-section was formed yesterday to consider subjects connected with microscopy. Professor J. E. GAVETT, of New-York, was appointed Chairman, and E. BICKNELL, of Salem, Secretary. Professor A. M. EDWARDS presented a note on a phase in the reproduction of a confervaceous algae belonging to the genus oedogonium, in which he showed that *nine* forms of this algae, once supposed to be distinct, are now known to be all the same. Professor EDWARDS also made some remarks on microscopic test objects, and some observations on the infusorial deposits of North America; and Mr. E. BICKNELL spoke of an "opage illuminator" applied to an immersion objective, and an immersion objective of long focal distance.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

The sections having completed their business, the Association convened in general session in the Tabernacle Church, which was well filled. A resolution was communicated by Section C, approving of investigations on American antiquities, and especially commending the expedition of Mr. MCNIEL to Central America, which resolution was adopted by the Association.

The following officers were appointed for the next year:

President—WILLIAM CHAUVENET, of St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President—Professor T. Sterry Hunt, Montreal.

Permanent Secretary—Professor Joseph Lovering, Cambridge, Mass.

General Secretary—Charles F. Hartt, Ithaca, N. Y.

Treasurer—A. S. Elwyn, Philadelphia.

Standing Committee—Samuel Felton, Philadelphia; M. D. Hanover, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. H. Morgan, Rochester, N. Y.; Colonel J. H. Foster, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. D. Warner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. B. Ogden, New-York; J. H. Deveraux, Cleveland; Dr. G. B. Lewis, Salem.

Professor NEWBERRY stated that the Committee on the time and place of the next meeting, had selected Troy, N. Y., as the place for the next meeting, and the first Wednesday of August as the time, which was adopted.

Professor MORRIS, of Baltimore, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the courtesies and hospitalities which have distinguished the citizens of Salem during the eighteenth session of the Association, are gratefully appreciated by its members, and have contributed largely to their social enjoyments.

Professor MORRIS supported the resolution with appropriate remarks. He said that he had been taught by New-England teachers. He wished the people of the South would come up here and partake of the hospitality of the people of Salem. They would get some good impressions.

Professor MURRAY submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due especially to the Essex Institute, to the trustees of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, and to the Board of Trade of the City of Salem, for their untiring exertions in providing for the accommodation of the meetings of this Association and the transaction of its business.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the Atheneum of Salem, to the Museum of Comparative Geology at Cambridge, to the authorities of Boston, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to the Boston Natural History Society, to the American Academy of Arts, to the Massachusetts Historical Society, and to the Boston Music Hall Association, for the courtesy shown to this Association; and, at the same time, the Association begs to express its regret that, by means of the press of business, it was unable in all instances to avail itself of these courtesies.

Professor NEWBERRY offered a resolution commending the Peabody Academy of Sciences, and supported it with an address paying high compliment to its founder, trustees and professors.

Professor AGASSIZ, overcome with deep feeling on account of an allusion to himself, was scarcely able to speak. He said:

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: I had intended to say a few words in support of the resolution which has been offered concerning Mr. PEABODY and the institution he has founded, but my mouth is closed. I have neither thought nor words left. You have coupled my name in such a manner with a man who deserves the thanks of humanity, that it is impossible for me to say what I had thought of saying except under a pressure which I cannot yet control. But I trust I shall be able to say a few words which will show that the great mind, the large, broad soul which has thought of the poor, and has given them a comfortable home, has acted with great wisdom in founding these intellectual benefits. The results which have been already obtained by the Peabody Academy go further perhaps than my friend who has suggested them imagined, far-sighted as his great and comprehensive mind has presented the subject, and I want that the citizens of Salem, under whose eyes this institution is to grow in the future, to realize to-day what embryo they are rearing, and what is likely to be the final resultant of that intellectual being. Its beneficial influence in the community cannot fail to be very far spread, for, from what we have heard here with reference to the plan adopted, I see in that plan something which will dispel the obscurity still remaining in the community concerning a thing about which we are all interested, our future eternal life, yet of which we do not dare to speak because that which we should have to say goes contrary to some of the long-cherished convictions with which the community is imbued, holding to them as sacred doctrine when we must know they are false. I see how great is that teaching which is to be given in all the schools by these young gentlemen when they begin a new era in that popular education of which we are so proud and which yet is a routine teaching in comparison with what the study of nature may make elementary education; and I think that in this the benefit of the foundation of the Peabody Academy is already felt, and that it will bring fruits which will become palatable and beneficial, not only for intellectual growth, but I dare venture to say for the true moral growth of the community, which must rise on a higher level of morality because it will be enlightened, intelligent culture, and not mere blind devotion. The next great benefit which is flowing from that foundation, and is to flow more richly in the future, is the scientific advance which is being made, and being made in a manner, let me say, which adds to the value of this meeting of our Association. The subjects which have been cultivated here are such as bring fruit that will show their value, and if there be any value in these embryological investigations, they, to me, have never had another than the fact that every stage of growth of a higher animal in its infancy is the representation of a developed animal in a past age. [Applause.]

Professor MORGAN proposed a resolution of thanks to the local committee for their untiring efforts to forward the objects of the Association. Dr. GOULD offered a resolution of thanks to the ladies who kindly ministered at the refreshment tables. Dr. STEARNS, of California, a resolution thanking the citizens of Salem for the pleasant excursion of Saturday last. Professor BARKER one of thanks to the county officers for the use of the Court-house for the session of the Association. Professor GILL one thanking the officers of the Tabernacle Church for the use of their building. All these were passed. And Professor HEINRICHS, of Iowa, one thanking the various railroads which had favored the members in returning home.

The business of the session being concluded, the President made a few remarks upon the harmonious and important labors of the Association, and pronounced its session closed. The members regard this as one of the most pleasant meetings they have ever enjoyed. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Local Committee, and especially its efficient and urbane Chairman, Dr. HENRY WHEATLAND, for their untiring exertions to render the meeting in all respects a success. While some of the members disperse to their homes, the majority will probably attend the field meeting to-morrow at Rockport.

MERRIMACK.

THE WEST INDIES.

Late Mail News from Hayti, St. Thomas, and Jamaica—Progress of the War in Hayti—An Engagement with Salnave's Troops Imminent.

From Our Own Correspondents.

JACMEL, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

I have no change of importance to report in the political situation of this Republic. At this point matters continue improving. The besieging forces of SALNAVE have retreated to the interior, and communication with the surrounding country is greatly facilitated thereby. Produce is coming in freely, and several vessels are in the harbor loading.

The situation at Aux Cayes is unchanged. SALNAVE is still blockading the town with his war steamers. He has made several assaults by land of late, but in each has been unsuccessful. Still he seems determined not to abandon the siege until the town surrenders.

From St. Mark's, the seat of the revolutionary President SAGET, it is learned that the two steamers *Columbia* and *Delphine* are being armed, and will then proceed to Gonaives to bombard that seaport, and from thence to Aux Cayes, to assist that city by attacking SALNAVE'S fleet. Upon this naval engagement will probably depend the final issue of this war, for to the party which triumphs in the action the final victory is secured, as neither can replace its fleet should it be destroyed.

Late dates from Port-au-Prince announce that since the arrival of the rebel steamers at St. Mark's, the Government has been quite uneasy. General VIL LUBIN, who commands in that city during the absence of SALNAVE, maintains rigid discipline among the troops, fearing momentarily an attack. The Catholic Archbishop has had a strong dispute with President SALNAVE, who has accordingly issued a decree removing him.

Gold at Port-au-Prince has advanced to $1,000 paper to $1 in gold.

ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

Nothing of importance has occurred during the last two weeks. The steamer *Telegraph*, lately engaged in the St. Domingo revolution, continues anchored at Tortola. She has been released by the British Government, as the charges brought against her were proved to be false.

The United States sloop-of-war *Seminole* has sailed for Porto Rico. The Spanish mail steamer, due here from Porto Rico, has not yet made her appearance, and we are therefore deprived of news from that point and St. Domingo.

We have received *via* Curacoa the following information, under date of 2d inst., regarding St. Domingo: General CABRAL is besieging the town of Azua with 3,000 men. President BAEZ has left St. Domingo City, and arrived at Azua, where he will place himself at the head of his troops to oppose the revolution.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

Logwood is in great demand, owing to the continued revolution in Hayti, which prevents the exportation of that staple article. Tonnage for Europe and United States is wanted. The health of the island is good.

VENEZUELA.

War News—President Monagas in Command of the Army—General Pulgar's Strength.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Monday, Aug. 9, 1869.

President MONAGAS has left this city to take command of the army which is about to attack Gen. PULGAR, at Maracaibo. There is great enthusiasm in favor of the Government prevailing throughout the Republic, and all the States have supplied men for the war.

The Government has purchased the steamer *Honfleur* (late packet between Laguayra and St. Thomas) for $60,000. The steamer is now being armed, and when completed will, with the *Bolivar* and *Maparari*, blockade Maracaibo.

The mercantile community of Laguayra, Porto Cabello and this city are disposed to assist the Government in a war against General PULGAR, who wants to monopolise the whole income of the Maracaibo Custom-house for his own purposes.

General PULGAR is preparing to resist the attack, and has made large importations of arms and ammunition from the neighboring island of Curacoa. The courage of General PULGAR is well known, and no doubt he could make a very strong resistance to the Government. But there is one circumstance which weakens his position. It is said that the people of Maracaibo are generally opposed to his rule.

During the absence of President MONAGAS from Caracas, Dr. GUILLERMO TELL VILLEGAS will have charge of Government affairs.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Official Report of the Board of Health—Favorable Comparison of Statistics with Those of Former Years.

The following report on the state of the public health of New-York and Brooklyn during the third week of August was issued by the Sanitary Superintendent yesterday:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1869.

In the third week of August, though one of the most sultry and oppressively hot in the year, there was no unfavorable change in the public health. The total quantity of fatal diarrhœal disease continued to decrease, and the aggregate mortality in the two cities was less by eleven than in the preceding week. The following table presents a comparative view of the state of the public health in the last four consecutive years in the third week of August:

MORTALITY AND TEMPERATURE.

New-York.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total deaths	748	640	732	592
Infants under 1 year of age	220	289	303	214
Infants under 5 years of age	348	412	486	370
From symotic causes	445	312	368	283

Brooklyn.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total deaths	348	290	311	210
Infants under 1 year of age	87	141	143	81
Infants under 5 years of age	152	209	229	150
From symotic causes	242	143	178	96

TEMPERATURE.

	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1866	68.7	77	54
1867	76	88	65
1868	70	90	58
1869	74	94	62

The decrease in cholera infantum, and the total of deaths by other diarrhœal disorders is significant of the important fact that all effective works of cleansing and purification in our crowded cities is quickly repaid by the saving of life. Consumption and fatal organic diseases continue steadily to destroy about the same number week by week, but the special diseases that follow as penalties of neglected duties of cleansing and daily hygienic care are so remarkably diminished in their prevalence and fatality as to give proof of a thousandfold reward for all works of sanitary cleansing and disinfection. Never before have the masses of the people been so generally interested in domestic and local cleansing, and the time must soon come when the people will insist upon the thorough cleansing of the streets and the constant supervision of tenement houses as a means of preventing disease and increasing wealth.

The death-rate in New-York, estimated on the basis of 1,000,000 inhabitants, was last week equal to 30.78 in 1,000 annually; and in Brooklyn it was as 29.51 per 1,000. This compares favorably with the rates of mortality in Vienna and Berlin, which cities in the first week of August suffered a death-rate equal to 35 and 45 per 1,000 respectively. But in Paris, with its nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants and such improvements in sewerage and sanitary cleansing as no other great city boasts, the death-rate, continued steadily at 22 per 1,000, as it was in the months of June and July; while in the thirteen large cities of Great Britain the rate was 27 per 1,000, or nearly the same as in New-York and Brooklyn. The health and mortality records of all great cities are proving how necessary is the duty of perfect sewerage and cleanliness of streets and dwellings, and rural towns are proving how needful it is to provide for the deep drainage and good water-supply of every village. The well-sewered and cleanly sections of New-York and Brooklyn are now more healthful than most of the villages in the Metropolitan District.

E. HARRIS,
Sanitary Superintendent.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

Total number of births	310
Total number of still-births	33
Total number of persons married	274

Attest:
JOHN BOWNE, Register Clerk.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening at Sigfried's Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, Mr. M. E. CRASTO, President, in the chair. The Executive Committee met before the general meeting of the Association, and their report was presented. The report of the Committee on Membership and the delegation to the Central Committee were received and adopted.

The Association is a new one in the district, formed under the auspices of the new Central Committee, which holds its meetings at Thirty-fourth-street, and already shows a fair roll of the Republicans of the district, and its prospects at the coming elections are stated to be good.

Seventh Ward Democratic Association.

The Democrats of the Seventh Ward, bordering on Grand-street and East Broadway, assembled *en masse* last evening at No. 390 Madison-street, to further the election of JOHN GAVIN, Esq., late member of the Assembly, to the position of Alderman of the Seventh Ward.

The meeting was composed principally of workingmen, who evinced a lively interest in the coming election. Resolutions denouncing BELMONT, favoring the appointment of WILLIAM M. TWEED as the coming man, and pledging support to Mr. GAVIN, were passed.

German Democratic Union General Committee.

This organization met last night at Germania Hall, Third-avenue, near Eighteenth-street. About eighty delegates were present. Dr. W. SCHIRMER took the chair, and after some routine business had been disposed of, Judge J. J. FRIEDMAN read a report of the Executive Committee on the school question, setting forth the claims of the German citizens. The action of the School Associations was severely criticised in the report, and their efforts only characterized as obstacles in the way of School Commissioner MAGNUS GROSS. Mr. A. EICKHOFF objected to the tenor of the document, and after a lively debate it was referred back to the Committee.

Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, to participate *in corpore* at the procession of the Humboldt festival. Mr. H. SCHROETER, in a concluding address claimed HUMBOLDT as a politician, the latter having in 1849, at Berlin, voted the popular ticket at the national elections, though the reactionary party had tried to get his vote.

A. T. Stewart's Property at Hempstead Plains.

Mr. A. T. STEWART has chosen Mr. JOHN KELLUM, the architect, as general manager of the purchase known as Hempstead Plains. The lands have been surveyed by Mr. D. S. DENTON, of Atlantic, Hempstead, who is now preparing a map showing the entire purchase and its surroundings. A surface survey is to be taken, with the altitudes and depressions distinctly marked, and all the natural advantages of the ground are to be made available in a comprehensive scheme of arrangement for occupancy and utility, as well as adornment. A railroad is to be built through these lands; avenues one hundred feet wide, and planted with shade trees are to be laid out at proper distances; one or two artificial lakes will be made in suitable positions; and splendid villa residences, large hotels, and rows of cottages and other styles of houses will be erected.

Attempted Murder.

PHILIP DUNN, a young man about 21 years of age, was arrested yesterday morning and brought before Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, on a charge of attempting to take the life by stabbing of the wife of THOS. FLANAGAN, residing on Newark-street, near Grove. It appears the accused was under the influence of liquor, and went into FLANAGAN'S house, and proposed that Mrs. FLANAGAN should desert her husband and go with him. The suggestion was rejected, upon which DUNN became enraged, and taking up a carving-knife stabbed Mrs. FLANAGAN in the arm. Mrs. FLANAGAN succeeded in effecting her escape, and DUNN, who was arrested, was held by Justice POPE in default of $1,000 bail.

The Fenian Congress.

The strictest secrecy was maintained at the meeting of the Fenian Congress yesterday. Mr. SAVAGE delivered the annual message and report, which are to be published hereafter. During the afternoon session it was announced that the Fenians in California had transmitted a draft of $1,000 to the Congress. The permanent organization is not yet formed. The Congress meets again to-day.

Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

Yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock, the truck of a car on the New-Jersey Railroad broke down near New-Brunswick, and threw the car from the track. Fortunately the train was at slow speed, and no one was injured. The road was blocked up for several hours.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The National Bank-Note Company delivered yesterday the full amount of fractional currency ordered by the Government, and will be able to continue to forward full amounts daily hereafter, notwithstanding the plate-printers' strike.

Yesterday afternoon, WM. BUFORD, aged 17, of No. 42 West Thirty-third-street, was thrown from a wagon he was driving at the corner of Forty-first-street and Seventh-avenue. The wheels passed over his body and he was fatally injured. An ambulance was sent for to convey the injured youth to Bellevue Hospital, but he expired before the vehicle arrived. An inquest will be held to-day.

PETER DUFFY, employed at REED'S brewery, corner of Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, fell from a truck he was driving yesterday, and sustained serious injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

Mrs. MATILDA B. KALBFLEISCH, wife of the Mayor of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning after a long illness. Her funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon.

The water supply of Brooklyn is abundant—not less than twenty-six million gallons were pumped into the reservoir on Wednesday, a larger quantity than ever before raised in East New-York. There is at present fourteen feet of water in the reservoir, and the ponds which are the sources exhibit no indication of exhaustion.

The new Roman Catholic church recently erected on Lewis-avenue, will be dedicated under the patronage of St. John the Baptist next Sunday.

New-Jersey.

Mr. FRANK A. SMITH, of the Newark banking firm of SMITH & PAYNE, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $11,500, he having taken the benefit of the Insolvency act. Mr. PAYNE had been confined in the Essex County Jail for several weeks past, charged with fraud by Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO.

In the Essex County Jail there is now confined a wholesale coal dealer of Hudson City, named SYLVANUS D. BROWN, who is held to answer a charge of breach of promise, preferred by Miss SARAH C. BARTON, of Newark. The case promises to be one of unusual interest. SARAH claims $2,500. The friends of the defendant offered any amount of bail, but none of them being freeholders of Essex County their offers were of no avail.

The strike of the shoemakers in Newark was concluded yesterday by the bosses granting all the demands made by the men.

Yesterday afternoon, a laborer in the employ of the New-Jersey Railroad named THOMAS DONNELLY, was severely injured by the fall of 400 weight of coal from a large iron truck at the Jersey City Depot, causing a severe fracture of the head. The injured man was removed to his residence in Railroad-avenue, where he received proper medical attendance. But slight hopes, it is said, are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

An interesting experiment with CLARK'S chemical fire engine caused considerable excitement in Grand-street, near Varick, Jersey City, yesterday. Thirty tar barrels were ignited, and after becoming one solid mass of flame, were extinguished in forty-five seconds. A second experiment was made with crude petroleum of 40 degrees specific gravity, several barrels of which were ignited, causing a terrible conflagration, which was effectually extinguished in two minutes.

Three men were engaged in passing counterfeit $20 bills of the National Bank of Commerce at Union Hill yesterday. One of them named CHARLES MURRAY was arrested and held for trial. The other two escaped.

The Fourth Regiment N. G. S. N. J. had a battalion drill on Wednesday at Greenville. After the drill an unfortunate accident occurred by which a man named SAMUEL SNODDER was shot in the foot, inflicting a very painful wound.

A boy named MOSES was knocked down and trampled to death by a horse that he was leading to water, on Sunday last, in Elizabeth.

A New Cattle Disease in Massachusetts.

From the Worcester Spy, Aug. 23.

A new cattle disease has appeared in Shrewsbury, and has created considerable excitement in that and the neighboring towns. The Westboro *Chronotype* has a full statement of its manifestations, from which it appears that it is not *pleuro-pneumonia*. From a *post-mortem* examination of one of the animals it appeared that the external appearance of the lungs was that of health; but on cutting into their substance, the bronchial tubes were found to be filled with minute thread-like worms, so numerous as to occlude apparently these tubes throughout their extent, and thus render respiration impossible. These worms resemble fine white thread cut into lengths varying from one to three inches, invested with life, and forced promiscuously into the air passages of the lungs. Dr. THAYER, of Newton, a veterinary surgeon, made the examination, and says the disease is rare in this country; he has seen but one case heretofore. There are some twenty cattle at present affected. No definite course of treatment is known, but oil of turpentine diluted with sweet oil is recommended.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26—11 A. M.—The weather throughout England is fair and favorable for the crops.

Consols open at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American securities are quiet at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83⅞; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82¾; United States Ten-forties, Coupons, 76. Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 94¼. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sugar is firm, both on the spot and afloat.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 73f. 37c.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 26—1 P. M.—American securities are quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83½; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France is made public to-day. The amount of bullion in vault is 5,000,000 francs greater than last week.

LONDON, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—American securities are firmer at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties for the issue 1862, 84⅛; United States Five-twenties for the issue 1865, old, 83⅜; United States Five-twenties for the issue 1867, 82¾; Erie Railway Shares, 21⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—The Bourse is flat; Rentes, 73f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.@13¼d.; Orleans, 13⅞d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—Petroleum is quiet at 54½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26—4 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and heavy at 88⅛ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Aug. 26—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased £75,000 sterling since last week.

LONDON, Aug. 26—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84⅛; 1865, old, 83⅜; 1867, 82¾. Erie Railway Shares, 21⅛; Illinois Centrals, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.@13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales, 1,000 bales of which were taken for export and speculation.

PRODUCE—Turpentine, 27s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 39s. 6d.@40s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 28s.@28s. 3d. for do. afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The very fine weather which we have enjoyed for a long time past is having a depressing tendency in the Breadstuffs markets throughout the country. Sellers are asking prices above the views of buyers.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—FLOUR quiet at $6@$6 37 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 35; No. 2 weak at $1 33; in the afternoon No. 2 was easier; nominally $1 33, cash and seller August; $1 23@$1 23½, seller September. CORN quiet at 88c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 was easier at 87c., seller August. OATS firmer; No. 2, 45½c.@46c. RYE active and firm at 94c. for No. 2. BARLEY firm and nominally higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 20, seller September. HIGHWINES firm; sales of New at $1 18; later $1 20 was asked. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK steady at $33 75, cash; $25 75@$26, seller January. LARD nominally 19c.@19½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 13½c.; Rough Sides, 16¼c.; Short Ribs, 16¾c.@17c. HAMS, 18c.@18½c. CATTLE quiet at $4@$4 40 for Common to Extra Cows; $5 50@$6 25 for Fair to Good Steers. Live HOGS dull; $9 25@$9 80 for Common; $9 40@$10 for Good to Extra Prime. FREIGHTS quiet and higher at 5c. on Corn to Buffalo, and 9½c. on Corn to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 173,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 4,800 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 190,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON nominally 32c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5; Extra, $5 35@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $7@$8 50. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 declined 2c.; No. 1 declined 3c.@5c.; no good Spring offering; No. 2 Fall, $1 12@$1 17; No. 1, $1 18@$1 21; Choice, $1 25@$1 30. CORN firm; Mixed, in bulk, 80c.; White, in sacks, 91c.@93c. OATS firm and unchanged. BARLEY dull at $1 15 for No. 2 Spring. RYE dull at 82c.@85c. for Good to Prime. WHISKY quiet at $1 20. PROVISIONS heavy. Mess PORK, $34@$34 25. Dry-salted Shoulders held at 14c., loose; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19¼c.; Breakfast Bacon, 20c. LARD dull at 19½c.@20c. for choice tierce; 21c. for keg. CATTLE steady at $5 50@$6 50 for prime to choice. Live HOGS firm at $8@$10 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 124,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 112,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels. FREIGHTS advanced to 14½c.@14¾c. on Wheat, and 12½c.@12¾c. on Corn, to New-York; OATS nominally 8½c.; boatmen were asking ½c. advance on Wheat and Corn at the close. FLOUR dull and no sales worth reporting. WHEAT—Spring is dull but firm; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 35; held at $1 36; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, in three lots, at $1 39½@$1 40; Amber advanced, but closed weaker; sales 18,000 bushels No. 1 Amber Ohio at $1 42½. CORN—Sound is very scarce; sales 24,000 bushels, early, at 96c.; later, at 95c., both for No. 2, and the latter for Choice; also 10,000 bushels Western, by sample, at 95c. OATS dull and nominal at 50c. for New; retail lots of Old sold at 55c. Other articles are unchanged. HIGHWINES dull; holders asking $1 22@$1 23.

OSWEGO, Aug. 26.—FLOUR lower; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 25@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50@$7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. CORN dull; sales last night of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 98c.; 3,500 bush do at $1; 4,000 bush do at $1 02. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c. to New-York. LUMBER—$3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—45,000 bushels Wheat, 2,100 bushels Rye, 3,722,000 feet lumber. Canal EXPORTS—16,800 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 760,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—COTTON held at 35½c. for Middling Uplands; 35c.@35½c. for Middling Gulf. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 25; Ohio and St. Louis do., $7@$8; Fancy, $8 25@$9 25. WHEAT dull and weak; Pennsylvania, Western and Delaware Red, $1 53@$1 57; White, $1 65@$1 70. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 18@$1 20. OATS very dull; New at 50c.@58c.; Old, 65c.@70c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 13c.@17½c., gold; Laguayra, 17½c.@17½c. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES, 54c.@58c. for Cuba Muscovado. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 22½c.; Refined declined to 31½c. WHISKY nominal at $1 23@$1 25 for wood and iron.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34½c. FLOUR dull, but advanced 25c. on all grades, except on Family; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $8@$9 25; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 50; do. Family, $8 25@$10 75; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 75@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firm; Prime Red, $1 50@$1 55. CORN steady; White, $1 14; Yellow, $1 15. OATS firm at 56c.@58c. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 15. Mess PORK quiet at $34 50. BACON quiet and firm; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.@19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c.@25c. LARD quiet at 20c.@21c. WHISKY dull at $1 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Sales, 110 bales; Middlings nominally 32c.; receipts, 39 bales. FLOUR—Superfine and Double Extra scarce; other grades dull and lower; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 40; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN—95c. for mixed, 97½c. for White. OATS firmer; new and old, 70c. BRAN firmer at $1 02½. HAY, $28. PORK dull. BACON declined to 16½c. for Shoulders, 19½c.@19¾c. for Sides. LARD—Tierces, 20c.@21c.; keg, 23c. SUGAR—Common, 11c.@12c.; Prime, 14c.@14½c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 65c.@75c. WHISKY firm at $1 27½@$1 30. COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 133¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145½; New-York Sight, ½ premium.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—FLOUR dull; City Double Extra, $6 50@$7. WHEAT dull at $1 38 for No. 1; $1 34 for No. 2. OATS dull at 46c.@50c. for rejected. CORN dull and nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 25. WHEAT—Red, $1 15; White, $1 25. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 85c.@92½c. OATS, in bulk, 45c.@50c. RYE, 90c.@95c. BARLEY, $1 15@$1 25. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Packed Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS—Fancy, 23½c. LARD, 20½c. HIGHWINES, $1 20@$1 21.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; market active at the advance noted yesterday; Shipments—two days—1,200 head. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts for five days, 6,000 head; market dull and lower at 3c.@4c. for Western Sheep; 5c.@6c. for Lambs. HOGS dull and nearly nominal at $8 75@$9 25 for fair to good; $9 50 for extra.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged, with but little doing. CORN in demand at $1; held 3c.@5c. higher. OATS dull at 50c.@56c. RYE, $1@$1 05. WHISKY quiet at $1 20. TOBACCO active; sales, 255 hhds. at $6 15@$20 25. PROVISIONS unchanged with but little doing. MONEY steady. EXCHANGE steady.

TOLEDO, Aug. 26.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firmer; No. 1, 93½c.; No. 2, 92c. OATS steady; No. 1, 47c., seller September. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. to Buffalo, 10c. to Oswego. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—There is more inquiry for WHEAT, but the market rules in favor of buyers; sales, 1,050 bushels, in car lots, at $1 57 for No. 1 Amber State; $1 62 for do. Michigan. RYE steady; the last sale was at $1 22. CORN dull and neglected. BARLEY quiet. OATS dull; sales old Western, in car lots, at 63c.@64c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Low Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 7 bales; exports, 18 bales. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS, 60c. WHEAT unchanged. FLOUR, $5@$6 for Superfine. BACON firm; Sides, 19½c.@20c.; Shoulders, 16½c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—WHEAT active at a decline of 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 33; No. 2 Red, $1 29; CORN dull; No. 1 mixed held at 98c.; No. 2, 96c. OATS dull; New, 46c.@47c. RYE quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 26.—COTTON dull; transactions unimportant; Middlings nominally 32c.; receipts, 84 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 26.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet. ROSIN quiet at $1 60@$3. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 50@$3. TAR firm at $2 40.

DETROIT, Aug. 26.—FLOUR steady at $8@$8 50 for Choice. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 White, $1 37@$1 38; regular, $1 23. CORN, $1 02 for No. 1. OATS, 58c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales, 35 bales; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 34 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT nominal, especially shipping grades. LEGAL TENDERS, 75¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—FLOUR dull at $5 12½. WHEAT quiet at $1 30@$1 50 for ordinary grades, and $1 65@$1 75 for choice shipping. LEGAL TENDERS, 75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Receipts 67 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 26.—COTTON—Nothing doing; receipts, 16 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 112; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛. Gold, 133⅛.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 26—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S.	Raining	60
Portland	N.	Clear	67
Boston	N. W.	Clear	72
New-York	N. W.	Clear	76
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	75
Washington	N.	Clear	82
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Clear	78
Wilmington, N. C.	S. W.	Clear	86
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	82
Richmond	N.	Clear	84
Charleston	N.	Clear	86
Augusta, Ga.	N.	Overcast	86
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	65
Buffalo	N. E.	Clear	69
Pittsburgh	N.	Clear	78
Chicago	E.	Clear	73
Louisville	N. W.	Clear	85
Mobile	W.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	85
Key West	E.	Cloudy	85
Havana	E.	Clear	82

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 26—*In steamship Malta, for Liverpool.*—R. Makim, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Braggioth, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dawbarn, Rich. Curtiss, Julien Le Blan, S. N. Hobson, Mrs. Oliver Brewster and son, Mrs. Isabela G. Howard, Miss Cora Howard, Miss Ida Howard, Mrs. Denning James.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets..... 6 41 | Moon rises. 9 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 42 | Gov. Island. 11 31 | Hell Gate.. 12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Aug. 10, Queenstown 11th, and Boston 25th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deakin, Vera Cruz Aug. 14, Sisal 18th, and Havana 21st, with mdse. and 46 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ship Anna Camp, (of Bath, Me.,) Drummond, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to Barclay & Livingston—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had light S. W. winds with thick fog almost the entire passage.

Bark Minerva, (Aust.,) Ivanoich, Marseilles July 1, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 11. Had moderate weather.

Bark Ressource, (N. G.,) Grau, Newport, Eng., 46 ds., with railroad iron to C. Tobias & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Osprey, (of Quebec,) Taylor, Pernambuco 34 ds., with hides and scrap iron to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Moses Day, (of Philadelphia,) Eldridge, Grand Turk, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Burke, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Speculator, (Br.,) Jacobson, San Blas 22 ds., with cocoanuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Nicolo, Kellar, Dipper Harbor, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Berma, (Br.,) Ward, Sand River, N. S., 8 ds., with piling to P. Sanford & Co.

Schr. M. A. Lougburry, Taylor, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Palas, French, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Magnet, Smith, Jonesport, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Ida McCabe, McCabe, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Medford, Jordon, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alexander, Bryant, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. Holoway, Bryant, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Michigan, Pickering, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. H. H. Rowe, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Governer Coney, Prescott, Augusta, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 46, White, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Price, Nickerson, Gardner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Bangor, Jordon, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mary L. Varney, Denham, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Rio, Young, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Mount Hope, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Valiant, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pinkam, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Connecticut, De Hart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Murphy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Ann Flower, White, Newport.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, Norwich.
Schr. Richard Law, York, New-London.
Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Mercer, Wason, Bridgeport.
Schr. L. W. Birdsell, Latham, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Jas. K. Polk, Jones, Southport.
Schr. J. B. McFee, Williams, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Camp, Snow, Bridgeport.
Schr. L. A. Dix, Snow, Harwich.
Schr. Galatea, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Sallie T. Charlre, Simmons, Providence.
Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayhew, Chatham.
Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Robt. B. Smith, Baisley, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Frank F. Randolph, Stillman, Norwich.
Schr. Reading Railroad No. 42, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. Runyon, Caswell, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbie, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Chas. Lovering, Dening, Taunton.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Richard Morrell, Ryan, New-Haven.
Schr. Sunbeam, Lewis, Providence.
Schr. J. Chew, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Roxanna, Burley, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Convert, Adams, Bridgeport.
Schr. Henrietta, Lord, Providence.
Schr. Cora, Kelly, Holmes' Hole, for Rondout.
Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Phillips, Dennis.
Schr. Wm. S. O'Brien, O'Brien, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ruth Halsey, Chase, Pawtucket.
Schr. Tillie E., Brown, Dighton.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Lawrence, Bridgeport.
Pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5, Yates, Newport.
Pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 2, Johnson, Newport.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Main, for Bremen; Malta, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Fahkee, for Bermuda; Rapidan, for Savannah; Virginia, for Galveston, via Key West; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

Below.

Ship Wallace, (of Wiscasset,) Carney, Liverpool July 19.

Bark Prowess, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hibbert, Antwerp July 11.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Arr. brigs Gypsy, St. Croix; J. W. Spencer, Remedios; Clara Pickens, Baltimore; Alice Lee, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 26.—Arr. brigs Cyclone, from Boston; Georges, from New-York; schr. Mary & Susan, from the Bahamas.

Off the port—Brig M. C. Roosevelt, from Wood's Hole.

Sld. brig H. H. McGilvery, for Boston; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, for Philadelphia; Stampede, for Providence; steamer J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark W. G. Putnam, 60 ds. from Liverpool.

Passed out the Capes—Bark Hulma, from City Point for Trieste.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 24, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brigs Benj. Carner, Alice Lee, Wm. H. Parks, Whittaker; schrs. George & Albert, Magellan, Sarah Gardner, Frances Ellen, Alpine, Daylight, Forest, Fred. Reed, Joseph Long, N. H. Hall, Lookout, Frank Palmer, C. W. Holt, Juniatta Patten, Ceres, Decora, Nora, Ann, S. H. Woodbury, Samuel N. Smith, Kenduskeag, Darius Eddy, Medford, Fanny Elder, Wm. A. Dubois, J. Tinker.

Passed by—Schr. Ann Gardner, Bangor for New-York.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. H. Curtis, Bangor for Washington; Aurora, do. for Pawtucket; Ganges, Ellsworth for Providence.

25th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Enterprise, Bangor for Providence; Naritta, (Br.,) Londonderry, N. S., for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Aurora and Ganges.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Cld. ship Frank N. Thayer, for Liverpool.

Sld. Radiant, for New-York; Esmeralda, for Liverpool.

26th.—Cld. M. A. Dixon, for Liverpool, with 14,000 sacks wheat; Sacramento, for Batavia, with 2,000 bbls. flour; Androklos, for Iquique, with 9,000 sacks of barley.

Sld. Sarah & Maria, Nelson, New-Zealand; Jumna, Queenstown.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—Cld. bark Daring, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26.—Sld. steamer W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Marine Disasters.

The schr. Albion, before reported ashore on Vineyard Sound, will be a total loss. She has been stripped, and a part of the cargo will be saved.

The schr. B. F. Sparks, ashore on Gay Head, lies in the same position as before reported. The entire cargo of oil has been landed on the beach, and if the weather continues moderate, the vessel will be got off.

The schrs. S. A. Hammond and John Croker, for Wilmington, N. C., returned to this port to-day for repairs, having been in collision yesterday off Nauset; the former losing her bowsprit, and the latter had her quarter stove and mainsail torn.

The bark Bridgeport came off of Block Island, and has arrived at Newport. She is not much injured.

Spoken, &c.

Clifton—Bark, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Aug. 5, lat. 13 50, lon. 46 05.

E. J. Ross—Brig, from Yucatan for New-York, 21 days out, Aug. 18, lat. 29 01, lon. 79 04.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug 26.—The steamship Bremen, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

HARVARD
vs.
OXFORD!

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
CONTAINS
ACCURATE PORTRAITS
OF
BOTH CREWS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY: 10 Cents a Number; $4 a Year.

HARVARD
vs.
OXFORD!

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BOTH CREWS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY: 10 Cents a Number; $4 a Year.

JOB LOTS
OF
WINTER CLOTHING
AT
WHOLESALE
AT ABOUT
HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
DEVLIN & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1869.
SEPTEMBER INTEREST PAYMENT.

SCHEDULES of 10-40 coupons of ten or more will be received for examination. Parties resident out of the City choosing to assume the risk and expense of carriage both ways, may remit coupons by mail or express, with their Post Office address, and payment, when due, will be made by remittance of gold by mail or express, as may be directed, or by remittance of gold check payable to order, which will be cashed only upon presentation by banks or known responsible parties in this City.

The books for the registered interest are ready for signature for interest due September 1. Entrance to Registered Interest Department, first door on Pine-st. entrance, Treasury Building.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS
TRADE MARK.
EARTH-CLOSET CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
EARTH-CLOSETS
SALES-ROOMS
NEW-YORK 597 BROADWAY
PHILADELPHIA 913 MARKET ST.
BOSTON 19 DOANE ST.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.